

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

JOURNAL.

VOLUME LVIII. NUMBER 48.
WHOLE NUMBER 3023.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1921.

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VOLUNTARY ALLOTMENTS OF PAY.

"I note that Class E allotments (voluntary allotments of pay) are to be discontinued except in the cases of dependents," writes "Pobre Ricardo." "So far as I can see, this is calculated to discourage saving and it certainly will work hardship and inconvenience in many cases. It is true that a man may make deposits with the paymaster, but it is a human trait that no one wants to put his money in a place where he cannot get it if he happens to need it. A man may also make deposits with civil banks at his station if he wishes. But the world knows that cash in a man's hand is a whole lot harder to shove through the wire grill than that same cash allotted through merely signing a blank. Aside from the desirability of the allotment system in the matter of savings, there are other phases. If a man wants his teeth repaired, for example, the way he wants the work done and when he wants it done, a civilian dentist will regard his patronage with a fishy eye, unless he can either pay cash down or else make an allotment. In the old days, however, it was easy to make a \$10 allotment and see things through. Any number of men in the Service are taking correspondence courses in everything from bean growing to social economics. These courses are easy to get if you have the cash or can make an allotment. For some reason, however, very few companies have any great respect for a soldier's note unless it is backed up by something tangible. There is also the matter of men who owe money and who used to square the debts up by allotments. My better judgment tells me that their creditors had best visit Lloyd's and insure their risks when the allotments are gone, for it's mighty hard to go down to the post office and make out a money order, month after month, while two pair are winning

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1883.
Office, 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

July 30, 1921.

Serial Number 3023.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. A special rate of \$4.00 per year for individual subscriptions is offered to those who are or who have been in the National or State Services, their families and immediate connection.
Entered as second class matter June 25, 1879, at the post office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

big pots on the old O.D. blanket up at barracks. Maybe the men who used to use the Class E allotment will start to rushing the paymaster these pay days to come, but I've a strong suspicion that when they have the hard cash in their hands, the call from the squad room of 'hitting, boys, hitting' will be too strong for most of them to withstand. Being just a bullheaded, insignificant soldier with no tangible assets, have a bad disposition and a few dollars saved under the Class E allotment system, it seems to me that the cancellation of that system is not calculated to improve the morale (or morals) of the Service."

BILL TO AMEND CLASSIFICATION LAW.

Purpose is to Overcome Some Grave Injustices.

Representative White, of Kansas, who on April 30 introduced a bill (H.R. 5581) to amend Sec. 24b, act of June 4, 1920, providing for the classification of officers of the Regular Army, in speaking of the purpose of this measure stated to a representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that he believed it would prove of benefit to the Service because, as he viewed it, the law at present sets up complications to discourage the man placed in Class B from getting full information relative to his case. "The War Department," said Mr. White, "has indicated a contempt for the opinions of civilians on matters relating to the administration of the Military Establishment, so it is difficult, or has been, for one to secure exact information relative to the application of the laws against which complaints come to members of Congress." He was convinced, he said, from evidence in his possession that grave injustice had been done to a number of officers, particularly in the retirement after classification in Class B of officers whose records were without blemish except for the opinion of superior officers relative to temperament, or aggressiveness, or some personal peculiarity which would not ordinarily militate against an officer performing his duty efficiently. Military history, he said, is alive with the accomplishments of brilliant officers whose temperamental aggressiveness brought them renown and secured the fruits of victory to their countries.

"In the matter of placing officers in Class B for retirement or elimination," Mr. White continued, "it appears to me that military authority has taken no cognizance of the humanitarian aspect of some of the cases. I will not say that my amendment is the exact remedy, but I believe it points the way to securing something better than can be secured under a stringent interpretation of the law as it stands. I do not know that the Committee on Military Affairs will grant a hearing at this session. If the bill fails of approval and report, however, I shall introduce it again until some action which will bring about reform has been taken." The proposed amendment, he said, was written upon the basis of cases in which he knew the facts, which in his judgment showed that injustice had been done. The purpose is to provide a rule which will fully protect the efficient and worthy officer's interest and open up every opportunity for him to secure a square deal, if any officer classified in B has not had it; to have the fullest opportunity to meet charges with the evidence to refute them. Evidence of injustice which has come into his possession, Mr. White said, will be disclosed if the Committee on Military Affairs will grant hearings on the bill. Mr. White's bill H.R. 5581 provides:

"That nothing in Sec. 24b of the act of June 4, 1920, shall be construed to authorize any classification board to consider any evidence, record or report as grounds for placing an officer provisionally in Class B until a copy of same shall have been furnished the officer concerned and until he shall have been given an opportunity to make a reply. No classification board or court of inquiry shall consider as grounds for classifying an officer in Class B, any efficiency report except in its entirety; nor any efficiency report that has been considered by an examining board which has found an officer qualified for promotion; nor any unsigned or anonymous report; nor any charge or specification, unless an officer shall have been convicted of the same; nor shall any board of officers consider any such as grounds for discharging an officer. The classification board shall state specifically its reasons for placing an officer provisionally in Class B, and he shall be furnished with a copy of the same, together with a complete copy of all the documents upon which said classification is based, and also with a complete copy of all efficiency reports and other reports bearing on his case, and he shall be given a reasonable time in which to prepare his defense, after receiving same, and prior to his appearance before the court of inquiry."

It is stated that the reasons for tentatively placing an officer in Class B are furnished each officer in detail by the War Department, and that the officer receives a complete copy of all the papers on which the classification is based; but that he is not furnished a report of the proceedings of the board in his case. He is also given a reasonable time to prepare his defense before the court of inquiry, but because of the lack of clerical assistants the War Department holds that it is quite impossible to furnish complete copies of all efficiency and other reports.

Good Points in Bill Conceded.

Mr. White's bill further provides:

"The court of inquiry shall render an opinion in each case as to whether an officer shall or shall not be continued in Class B. If the opinion is that the officer shall not be continued in Class B, or if a court of inquiry has rendered such an opinion in regard to an officer since June 4, 1920, said opinion shall be final, and said officer shall be regarded as belonging in Class A, and the records and reports used in said case shall not again be used as grounds for placing said officer in Class B."

The court of inquiry now renders an opinion in each case, it is stated, but as the court is concerned essentially in hearing matters of fact, it is regarded as necessary that its opinion be reviewed by the final board of general officers and final judgment rendered. It would be a most unusual and probably dangerous procedure to place in the hands of a court of inquiry final decision and authority as is proposed by Mr. White in the above

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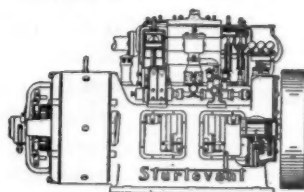
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clause. His purpose evidently is to correct what is regarded as an injustice in the present procedure. The final classification board at present is expected to consider the opinion rendered by a court of inquiry, but is not obliged to concur in or give weight to its conclusions. Instances are said to have occurred in which the classification board has placed an officer in Class B, and a court of inquiry has reviewed the evidence and given the opinion that the officer should be retained in Class A. Yet the classification board has adhered to its original decision and the officer has remained in Class B. It is this situation that it is held should be modified, but the proposed bill goes too far in the other direction. Mr. White's provision that an officer once tried upon certain records should not again be placed in jeopardy upon the statements contained in such records is considered absolutely sound and just. The bill further provides:

"An officer shall have a right to appear in person and be represented by counsel before the final classification board and board of officers, and shall have a right to challenge for cause as in courts-martial. No officer shall sit as a member of any board or court who is an accuser or who has rendered an unfavorable report on the officer concerned."

At present the officer is not allowed to appear before the final board, but he does appear before the "honest and faithful" board and is given opportunity to fully state his side of the case. The provision barring an accuser or an officer who has rendered an unfavorable report from the board is regarded as excellent and has, it is declared, been followed so far as practicable. The difficulty has been to supply sufficient officers for all the boards and courts and necessarily some of the members

of the boards at times had cognizance of matters which they were passing upon. The bill concludes.

"The officer concerned shall be promptly furnished with a copy of the proceedings and findings of the classification board, court of inquiry, final classification board, and board of officers. Such records shall be complete as in the case of courts-martial, and shall show the exact time spent in considering the case and shall include a copy of all efficiency reports and evidence considered. Any officer who has been placed in Class B and who has not had the benefit of the foregoing provisions shall be granted an entire new hearing if he so desires, and shall be considered as belonging to Class A, until and unless finally placed in Class B, after said hearing."

The officer is now furnished extracts from the findings of the classification board, but no copy of the proceedings. He receives a report of the proceedings of the court of inquiry. He does not receive report of the proceedings of the final board, but he is informed that he has been finally classified in Class B and is given an opportunity to prepare a brief to be submitted to the President with request for review of the findings of the final board. The officer is informed whether such classification is due to his neglect, misconduct, or avoidable habits and he is given opportunity to appear before the three officers composing the "honest and faithful" board for a full hearing. The records are complete as filed in the War Department, of course, and show the time consumed from the opening to the final action, but again the War Department view is that it would be impossible to supply complete copy of records and evidence because of their bulk and lack of facilities and clerical assistants to produce such copies. Naturally, the War Department view is that granting a rehearing and placing in Class A an officer who is now in Class B and "who has not had the benefit of the foregoing provisions" would reopen the entire classification procedure, and it is thought inexpedient and unwise to do this in view of the confusion it would create and its effect upon the stability of the commissioned personnel attained since the law went into effect, if for no other reasons. It is conceded that there are good points in Mr. White's bill which might well be adopted, and that copies of complete records and reports could be supplied if Congress provided the funds necessary to pay the salaries of the hundreds of copyists that would be required to do this work.

The War Department maintains that proceedings in the classification of officers have been strictly in accord with the spirit and letter of the law, and with proper regard for justice and equity; but it is evident that a very large number of officers even among those who have not been affected adversely by the classification are not of this opinion. As a matter of fact, officers of high rank who are honored in and out of the Service regard some of the classifications as extremely offensive and gravely unjust, and they are looking hopefully for reconsideration of what they consider the more extreme cases of which they possess knowledge. Under the existing administration of the War Department the officers of the Army are confident that a humanitarian spirit toward them individually and collectively will be manifested, and that all laws will not be regarded as perfect and to be applied to the very letter without consideration of the fine distinctions between cases. The attitude of many officers on the question of classification may be said to have been summed up by a colonel of legal mind, who said: "You can declare that we shall have a Cromwellian army; but you can not by that simple declaration condemn every man in that army because he neglected prayer prior to the issue of the Cromwellian edict."

ARMY MOTOR VEHICLE MUSEUM.

In the past, due to lack of funds and shelter, a pilot vehicle after being officially tested and having otherwise served its purpose has usually found its way to salvage. A policy was adopted shortly after the close of hostilities of retaining all experimental and pilot vehicles so that they will be available for inspection and study, and errors of designs can be corrected. Student officers will also be able to better understand the vehicles when it is possible to examine them, step by step, from the pilot model to the very latest production.

To properly house this exhibit there has been erected a building at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, which is known as the museum. One each of as many vehicles of past and present manufacture as are available and all new experimental models have been gathered together and placed permanently on exhibition in this building. There have also been placed on display various types of vehicles obtained from the Allies in the World War and captured vehicles of the enemy for use in future design of Ordnance vehicles. It is the intention to have each vehicle exhibited in as perfect condition as possible so that it can be operated for test. Each will be complete as to equipment.

One of the most interesting vehicles exhibited is the first five-ton tractor constructed under the supervision of the Ordnance Department in December, 1917, by the Maxwell Motor Co., of Detroit, known as "Old Betsy." A phenomenal record of twenty-seven days was made in the construction of this vehicle. The first ten-ton tractor, the German tractor used to pull the 42-cm. howitzer, and French and English artillery tractors are other interesting exhibits. The first three experimental tanks built in the United States are in the exhibit. The first tank was a combination gas and electric tank, the second a steam caterpillar type, and the third a steam-wheeled type. In comparison with the standard tanks, i.e., the six-ton and the Mark VIII, the English Mark A and other foreign and American tanks, the rapid improvement in design and construction of this type of vehicle can be seen. One complete heavy mobile ordnance repair shop is exhibited, conceded to be the most complete machine shop on wheels ever issued as standard equipment of an army. In addition to experimental and historical vehicles there is maintained one each of all vehicles now approved as standard equipment for the Army, all in perfect operating condition to assist manufacturers in quick production in case of emergency by enabling them to inspect a standard vehicle in addition to drawings, specifications, etc.

While not at the present time under the jurisdiction of the Ordnance Department there is also displayed, as a matter of pride and historical interest, one each of the four-wheel-drive trucks originally adopted and produced in large quantities by the Ordnance Department. Also one of the first four-wheel-drive trucks, Model 1918 (Mittler) designed by the Ordnance Department. This truck was ready for production in May, 1918, and was recommended for adoption as the standard type of four-wheel-drive truck for the U.S. Army. A board reported at the time that "the four-wheel-drive two-wheel-steer type of truck is the only heavy cargo carrying

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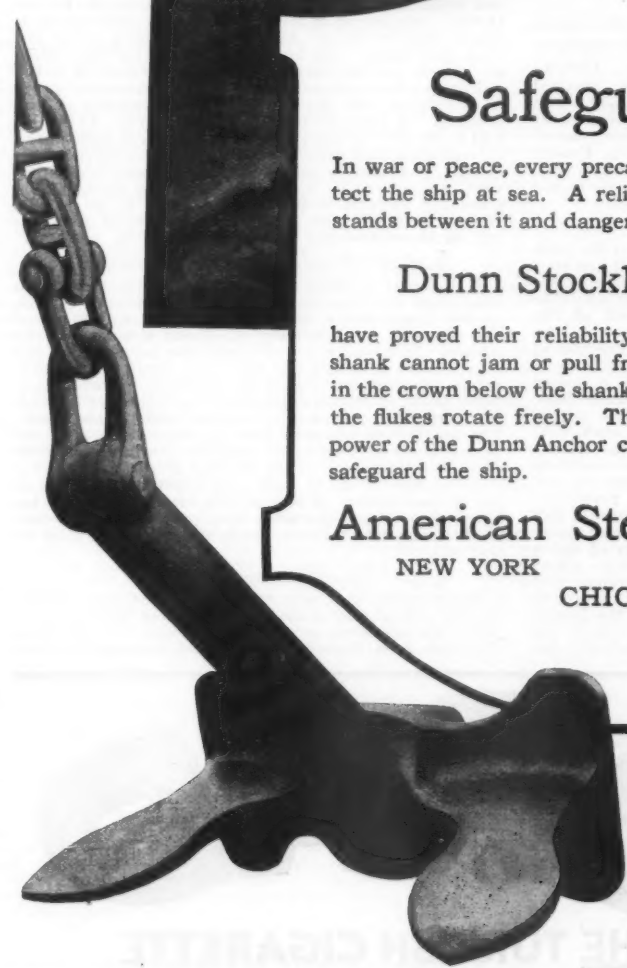
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BRITAIN TO BUILD FOUR CAPITAL SHIPS.

Premier Lloyd George announced in the British House of Commons on June 21 that the government had decided to proceed with the construction of four capital warships to replace obsolete types, as provided for in the naval estimates recently approved by Parliament. The Premier said he didn't see how the Washington disarmament conference would affect the construction of these four ships. He expressed belief that the disarmament discussions in the American capital in November would be a complete success, but he felt that the British government would be derelict in its duty if it permitted the efficiency of the Admiralty to drop. Therefore, he said, action on the contracts for the construction of the new warships could not be postponed. The battleships are to cost a total of £28,000,000.

THE ENLISTED UNIFORM.

In regard to the uniform of enlisted men of the Army "one that has seen seven years of service in the Army and saw twelve months' service in the World War," writes: "The uniform we now have is very uncomfortable. There is no such thing as uniformity any more as the clothing is made of so many styles and colors. All shirts, socks, etc., are too small after the first washing. This also applies to cotton O.D. clothing. Why can't we have the roll collar coat and long pants? And why

can't we have a dress uniform? The Marines have a dress uniform. Why can't we wear shirts with black ties in the summer time instead of a hot coat buttoned through every time we leave camp? Do we have to wear out all the clothing that was made during the war before we can get a decent uniform? Is the much talked of morale of the Army helped any by a soldier having to go to town (if he goes at all) with a coat too large and breeches too small and each of a different color and a hat that comes down over his ears, not to say anything of hob-nail shoes and woolen leggings that keep his legs at boiling heat all the time in summer?"

WARRANT SCHOOL FOR PAPER WORK SUGGESTED.

Since the duties of a great number of warrant officers are to be confined to clerical and office administrative work, writes a correspondent, it might be of advantage to establish a permanent school to embrace a thorough course in Army paper work and office administration, covering all branches of the Service, and to include the routine work of regimental, divisional and corps area headquarters. Qualified warrant officers could be detailed as instructors, one from each of the following branches: Corps area adjutant's office; Finance Department; Quartermaster Corps; Ordnance Department; Signal Corps; Engineer Corps; Air Service and Judge Advocate's Office, which covers the most important work to be performed by these men. With one Army officer in charge as commandant, and such commissioned assistants as necessary, classes of twenty-five men each to be rotated in such a way as to cover all subjects, it is believed that six months would be sufficient time for the entire course. Students should be carefully selected as to qualifications, experience and age, as well as to adaptability.

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ARMY NOTES.

Savings by Q.M.C. Salvage Branch.

In two of its many activities alone, the Salvage Branch of the Quartermaster Corps has saved the Government nearly \$1,750,000 during the past fiscal year. Through its various shops and plants, the branch repaired 478,980 pieces of clothing at a cost of \$154,717.50. The value of the clothing after reclamation is estimated at \$1,717,948.92, and the net saving to the Government, \$1,563,231.42. In the same period the Salvage Branch disposed of the garbage, manure, dead animals and similar waste accumulating at the several camps, posts and stations, netting the Government \$182,120.27.

Moving Pictures Popular in Army.

As a result of sending out a questionnaire to the various camps for distribution among the troops, it has been found that the motion picture theater, the hostess houses and library services are the three most popular establishments of the Education and Recreation Branch of The Adjutant General's Office. The motion picture in particular has flourished in the Army under the direction of the Education and Recreation Branch, it having been raised from an unpopular amusement and a losing proposition to a self-sustaining and very profitable business. In the fiscal year 1921 the gain over the cost of operation of moving picture theaters was such that \$50,000 of the receipts was turned over to the library service for its betterment, besides numerous additions being made to equipment of the theaters themselves, and various improvements such as installing new projectors, cleaning and painting the floors and stage scenery, and buying new chairs. There are now 132 theaters at Army camps, posts and stations, nearly three-fourths of which are equipped with two motor driven projectors which render greater efficiency, resulting in more patronage and of course greater profit. The business has grown to such an extent that the War Department is the largest renter of moving picture films in the United States, and there is strong competition among the producers for

War Department patronage. Arrangements have been made to furnish service to six military posts in Alaska, and to all the Army transports operating on the Pacific Ocean. Attendance at the theaters varies each month in direct relation to pay day, a decided slump being noticed just before, and an immediate revival right after the troops receive their pay. A new system of ticket selling has been adopted by the War Department, which it is thought may tend to stabilize attendance at the theaters. A book containing ten fifteen-cent tickets is sold to the post exchange for \$1.25, which, if desired, the enlisted man may purchase on credit from the post exchange for whatever price the man in charge sees fit to resell for, the price in no case to exceed \$1.50. This gives the enlisted man an opportunity to go to the theater on credit, the amount being deducted from his pay at the end of the month.

Hospital Improvement at Fort Leavenworth.

It is hoped to effect soon an alteration in the station hospital at Fort Leavenworth which will provide a much needed improvement in facilities, needed by reason of the unusually large number of officers stationed at the schools. The total space will probably be adequate, but its character is unsuitable. Additional hospital space cannot be provided due to shortage of funds, but efforts are being made to install appropriate facilities in the existing structure out of maintenance and repair funds. The question of adequate nursing service also is of importance due to scarcity of available quarters some difficulty has attended it. The Medical Department is very desirous first of all to meet appropriately the needs of the various classes of sick at this station and it is believed that if the alteration now proposed in the hospital can be accomplished, much will have been done to that end.

Quartermaster Laundries.

Installation of a new Quartermaster Corps laundry at the post of San Juan, P.R., has been started, to be ready for operation in about sixty days. All the laundry work from the military personnel stationed in Porto

Rico will be taken care of through this plant. New and complete marking room systems have been purchased for the Q.M.C. laundries at Fort Myer and Fort Monroe, and for that now under construction at Camp Benning. In order to assist in rendering laundry service to enlisted men in the Philippine Department, the Q.M.C. laundry at Fort Wint has been reopened. Four Government plants are now in operation in the Philippine Department; the laundry at Manila, and those at Camp Stotsenburg, Fort McKinley and Fort Wint. These take care of practically all the laundry work, with the exception of that from Camp John Hay, Pettit Barracks, and Tientsin, China. The post exchange laundry at Fort Slocum, N.Y., has been purchased by the Government, and since July 1, has been operated as a Q.M.C. utility. This laundry will take care of the garrisons at Fort Slocum and Fort Totten.

ARMY FINANCE NOTES.

No Interchange of Appropriations.

The War Department calls attention to the fact that the Army Appropriation act, approved June 30, 1921, does not permit the interchange of Quartermaster Corps appropriations for regular supplies, incidental expenses, subsistence, clothing and equipage, transportation and water and sewers, but that so much is specified for each item, which cannot be drawn for another. Officers charged with making such expenditures should, therefore, proceed with their plans with this restriction in view.

Revision, Army Account of Advances.

Revision is now being made of Finance Circular 113 which prescribes the method of accounting for funds by disbursing officers of the Army under the system of Army account of advances, provided in the act of June 4, 1920. All finance circulars that have been issued on this subject and some new matter are incorporated in the revised Circular No. 113. It is expected that the new circular will be printed and ready for distribution to finance officers within a week. All other circulars bearing on the subject are to be rescinded. Several changes have been made necessary under the new system of co-ordination of finance and purchase under G.O. No. 20, 1921.

Delay in Procurement Authorizations.

Due to the fact that the Director of the Budget is making a revision of the amounts of money provided by the Army Appropriation act, apportionments to the chiefs of branches of the War Department have been delayed, pending the estimates of savings to be made. For the same reason there has been delay in the issuing of procurement authorities provided for in G.O. No. 20, so far as posts and stations outside of Washington are concerned. A great many expenditures are being made without the authority numbers required for accounting under this new system. Finance officers declare this condition will occasion considerable confusion in getting the proper authority numbers for the expenditures made during the month of July.

Payment for Certain Transportation Changed.

A finance circular is being issued concerning expenditures for transportation which are chargeable to appropriations other than Regular Army transportation appropriations such as manufacturing projects at arsenals and similar work of the Ordnance Department and the Corps of Engineers. It is explained that these items during the past year have been paid by local finance officers at the stations where the obligations were contracted after being audited by the Army Finance Office in Washington. This custom, however, is no longer to be continued, but all accounts of this character will be paid by the Washington Army Finance Office direct, as it is provided with expert personnel for the figuring of tariff schedules of freight and for handling the technical matters connected with transportation.

Finance Department Saving on Discounts.

The Finance Department continues to reduce the percentage of loss of money to the Government on account of not taking advantage of the discounts offered by commercial firms doing business with the War Department for quick settlement of bills. As a result only \$741.98 or 3.2 per cent. was lost in all transactions of the Army in the month of May on account of failure to take advantage of cash discount privileges. The same month a year ago showed a loss of \$5,248.27 or 14.3 per cent. The first records of discounts taken and losses shown began on July 1, 1919, since when \$700,152.28 has been gained through cash discounts as against \$80,297.99 lost. This is considered a remarkable record in view of the numerous settlements made, the huge sums of money involved, and because of the chaotic conditions existing as an aftermath of the war. Each of the corps areas for the month of May showed various losses except the 4th, which took a total of \$947.25 in discounts while the 3d Corps Area, with the greatest saving, \$6,131.03, lost only \$295.28, or approximately four and one-half per cent.

EXPERIMENTAL INFANTRY EQUIPMENT.

The Infantry Board is conducting exhaustive tests of several types of web gun slings. Among the more important types under consideration are the Kennedy and the Heuer models. If they are found to be of practical service their use would displace the leather slings now exclusively used and effect considerable saving of money on account of being much cheaper.

An improved shelter tent has been submitted for experimental purposes to the Infantry Board by Col. W. P. Jackson, Inf., U.S.A. An extra canvas is provided, intended to give better protection against rain, sleet and snow. If practical such an improvement will be hailed with gratitude by the enlisted men, especially as the present shelter tents are not rain proof, but will just about keep out a dew.

A water cooler for the Browning machine gun, designed by Lieut. James L. Carman of the Infantry School, which operates on the same principle as the cooling system of a water-cooled gasoline engine, has been given trial by the Ordnance Department. After considerable study and experimentation the Ordnance Department has submitted an unfavorable report on the device, although it is agreed that it has many meritorious qualities. The present method of cooling the machine gun is by a steam condensing process, and it is not believed by the Ordnance Department that the proposed new system possesses sufficient merit to displace the old.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Established 1863.

Office, No. 30 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1921.

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Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage \$1.50, Canada \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash if sent by registered mail. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

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This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 30 Vesey street, New York; Willard Church, president and treasurer; A. M. Church, secretary. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS NOTE THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

GUARD OFFICERS IN RESERVE CORPS.

In time of war National Guard officers will stand discharged from their National Guard commissions upon being drafted into the Federal service and must be given appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps, according to an opinion of the acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, which has been approved by the Secretary of War. The opinion holds that in the event of a draft in time of war under Sec. 111 of the National Defense act as amended June 4, 1920, officers of the National Guard stand discharged from the Militia and incidentally of their commissions in the Guard; and in order that they may be continued as commissioned officers in the military service of the U.S., in time of war, they must be given appointments in the O.R.C., if they do not at time of discharge already hold commissions in the Reserve Corps.

In arriving at this conclusion the J.A.G. quotes Sec. 111 of the act, also the seventh paragraph of Sec. 127a, and Sec. 37 and states that Congress intended by the phrase "all persons so drafted from the date of the draft" that "both officers and men so drafted would stand discharged from the Militia, especially that part designated as the National Guard of which they were members at the time of the draft." When an officer is discharged from the Militia, his discharge from any component thereof, including the National Guard, necessarily follows. Being no longer a member of the Guard a person who held a commission in it "certainly can have no official status in that organization." In conclusion the J.A.G. says that the purpose of the enactment of Sec. 37 was to provide a reserve of officers when needed, and the fact that the last sentence of that section permits officers of the National Guard to hold contemporaneous commissions both in the Reserve Corps and in the Guard is indicative of the intent of Congress to permit Guard officers to continue to exercise command of the National Guard organized after the draft into the Federal service without interruption, through Reserve commissions. The last clause of Par. 7, Sec. 127a—"but all other appointments of officers in time of war shall be in the Officers' Reserve Corps"—is decisive as to the sort of commission that must be given National Guard officers drafted into the Federal service in time of war. The term, "all other appointments" is in itself broad enough to include appointments of the officers required for the National Guard drafted into the Federal service. The only class of officers excepted, by the terms of this paragraph, in time of war, are officers of the Regular Army appointed to higher temporary rank.

This opinion lays aside the policy announced by the War Department on April 26. This is in accord with the opinion insofar as it stated that "in the event of an emergency requiring the drafting into the Federal service of the National Guard, it is contemplated that the draft will be accomplished by means of a proclamation of the President. Under the provisions of Sec. 111, National Defense act as amended June 4, 1920, such draft necessarily discharges the officers from their National Guard commissions. Before they can serve in a commissioned capacity after such discharge, it will be necessary that they be appointed in the Officers' Reserve Corps, as contemplated in the seventh paragraph of Sec. 127a of said act." But the War Department statement also contained a proposal for three classes of National Guard officers, those commissioned in the O.R.C., those not so commissioned but who were "to serve after the beginning of the emergency in one of the grades below that of brigadier general, and those not commissioned in the O.R.C. who were to serve in one of the grades above that of colonel."

This plan was prepared in the War Department General Staff without consultation with the J.A.G., and at the time it was stated by competent legal authority that it was an interpretation of the law which would not hold on a court test. On June 2 a statement was issued by Secretary Weeks which was based upon a policy of securing as many applications for appointment in the O.R.C. from National Guard officers as possible and recognized the principle that a National Guard officer may hold a commission in the O.R.C. or vice versa. It was contended, following the issue of the statement of

April 26, that the War Department's interpretation of Sec. 127a was without legal supporting opinion, and until June 15 it was known that the J.A.G. Department had not been asked for an opinion of the matter in dispute. The War Department General Staff, taking cognizance of the discussion of the question in our issue of June 11, page 1108, finally requested an opinion of the J.A.G., which opinion departs from prior interpretations of sections of the law and confines itself wholly to Sec. 111, which provides for the National Guard when drafted into the Federal service. A statement issued on July 26 regarding the J.A.G. opinion reads:

"The Secretary of War has approved the recent opinion of the Judge Advocate General that in the event of a draft in time of war under Sec. 111 of the National Defense act as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, of the National Guard, the officers thereof stand discharged from the Militia and incidentally of their commissions in the National Guard; and in order that they may be continued as commissioned officers in the military service of the United States, in time of war, they must be given appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps, if such National Guard officers do not at the time of their being so discharged already hold commissions in the Reserve Corps." It was freely predicted that this opinion would be the cause of extended discussion, comment and questioning, although it was generally admitted that the situation from a preparedness point of view would be excellent were all National Guard officers to hold commissions at the same time in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Minimum Strength of National Guard Units.

In connection with the extension of the time to July 1, 1922, in which general exceptions in time of peace may be made in the organization of National Guard units with reference to the time in which companies and corresponding units may be recognized at a minimum strength of fifty, noted in our issue of July 23, page 1252, the Chief of the Militia Bureau has informed adjutants general that the minimum peace strength of National Guard units shall be the peace strength prescribed in tables of organization for the Regular Army, provided that in those organizations in which the prescribed peace strength is greater than sixty-five, National Guard organizations may be maintained with sixty-five active enlisted men in each organization and with assigned National Guard Reserves, the number of which when added to the active strength will equal or exceed the prescribed minimum strength for similar units of the Regular Army. It is urged, however, that every effort be made to encourage the maintenance of units at the peace strength prescribed for the Regular Army in tables of organization.

Policy on Interstate Organizations.

The War Department has announced a general policy concerning the organization of headquarters, National Guard organizations, brigades, divisions and army corps, the constituent parts of which are not wholly comprised within a single state. In substance it states that in time of peace, the allotment to a state of the headquarters of such organizations, contemplates the organization of such headquarters by the state concerned in accordance with approved tables of organization applicable thereto. These prescribe the number and grades of officers. The commanding officer of such headquarters may be appointed by the Governor of the state to which the headquarters is allotted or an officer of the Regular Army may be detailed to command upon the request of the Governor. In the latter case officers of the Regular Army may be commissioned in the National Guard of the state concerned. If the commanding officer appointed by the Governor is able to establish his qualifications, under regulations approved by the Secretary of War, he should be recognized as such by the War Department. The present policy of the Militia Bureau of not authorizing the organization of such headquarters until the constituent parts thereof have been completed and recognized should be adhered to.

"The training and development of competent general officers in the National Guard," it is further stated, "is a most important duty of the War Department and its responsible agencies. The interests of the United States demand that all cases involving the recognition of general officers in the National Guard be carefully considered and that the regulations governing the recognition of such general officers be strictly enforced, so as to insure the recognition of competent officers only. Otherwise the states should be given a free hand in the appointment of officers of this class. Cases will doubtless arise in which it may be found necessary and desirable to detail officers of the Regular Army to command organizations of the National Guard not wholly comprised within a single state, in view of the fact that more than one state is interested or that a qualified National Guard officer is not available." In such cases, the initiative should rest with the state authorities concerned."

Indiana Observation Squadron Authorized.

The Militia Bureau was visited on July 22 by William Fagley, secretary of the Curtiss Airplane Co., Kokomo, Ind., having flown from that point to Washington to obtain authority to organize in the state of Indiana an observation squadron in the National Guard. This has been granted and the work of organization is nearing the standard required for Federal recognition. The organization of Maryland's observation squadron was inspected on June 28, looking to Federal recognition, but the report lacked certain data and had to be returned. It is probable, however, that Maryland will be the next state to have a Federally recognized observation squadron.

Coast Artillery Instruction for N.G.

A course of instruction for National Guard Coast Artillery officers has been arranged at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., from Sept. 28 to Dec. 23. The special object of this course is to develop instructors for the Coast Artillery arm of the Service, and Major Gen. George C. Rickards, Chief of the Militia Bureau, has advised state authorities to select officers on the basis of their probable aptitude and availability for this particular work. The number of officers who can be detailed for the instruction will be restricted owing to the limited appropriation and every precaution should be observed to detail officers who will make the most possible out of the course, and who will be able to impart the knowledge gained to other National Guardsmen. The courses will cover the special work appropriate to assignments of student officers, that is, in-

struction in the material of fixed defenses. Not more than one officer will be detailed from a company. Those attending will be considered as present for duty with their respective organizations so far as pay is concerned. Applications for the course should reach the Militia Bureau by Aug. 15, 1921. A preliminary examination for candidates, elementary in character, will be held on or about Aug. 13, in the following subjects: Manual of Interior Guard Duty. Administration—Military correspondence; Special Regulations No. 57. Military Hygiene and First Aid Rules (text, Manual for Non-commissioned Officers). Map Reading (text, Manual for N.C.O.). Military Discipline and Courtesy (text, Manual for N.C.O.). Mathematics—Use of logarithms; trigonometric functions; solution of simple problems involving rectangular co-ordinates. Reference to textbooks will be permitted in the examination in mathematics.

N.G. Units Awaiting Federal Recognition.

Major Gen. George C. Rickards, Chief of the Militia Bureau, states that there are now 113 National Guard units which have met the standard for Federal recognition awaiting action of the bureau. It will be necessary to delay recognition for a short time, until the adjutants general furnish certain data as to organizations in their respective states which are now comprised in their final allotments that they know can be organized within their state limits by the end of June 30, 1922. Some states have drawn more of their original allotments than the pay of the organized units they have requires, and General Rickards intends to make a readjustment of allotments to utilize more economically the funds available. This probably will be done within the next ten days or two weeks.

THREE NAVAL STATIONS CLOSED.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt on July 28 ordered the naval station at New Orleans closed as soon as practicable, so far as repair and supply of vessels are concerned. The buildings, machinery, tools and other public property involved will be placed in condition for preservation. The bureau concerned and the commandant will be responsible for the disposition of public stores and the details of carrying out the order. The drydock will be kept in condition for service. The station will remain under the command of Capt. G. P. Cooper, U.S.N., commandant of the 8th Naval District, and an adequate Marine guard will be retained. The naval air station at Rockaway, N.Y., has also been ordered discontinued and will be closed about Sept. 1. The naval air station at Cape May, N.J., will likewise be placed out of commission about Aug. 15. There are about 400 officers and men at Rockaway and about fifty at Cape May. The closing of these stations is in line with the requirements under reduced appropriations and the necessity for economy and in carrying out the policy of concentrating the aviation activities at one point where they can be accommodated. The equipment and personnel of the two air stations will be moved to Hampton Roads.

ACTIVITIES IN SUBMARINE FORCE.

Submarines S-1, S-18 and S-21 will be put in commission early in August at the New London base and then engage in operations in the western Atlantic. These are 800-ton boats and are commanded respectively by Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hull, Lieut. Comdr. P. T. Wright and Lieut. R. P. Luker, all U.S.N. Capt. George C. Day, director of submarines, office of Naval Operations, has returned to the Navy Department after a ten-day inspection trip to Hampton Roads and Gloucester, Mass. At the latter port he inspected the special submarine squadron and then visited activities at New London and Bridgeport, Conn. Capt. T. C. Hart, commanding submarine division 18 and the U.S.S. Beaver, arrived at San Pedro, Calif., July 22, from Balboa, C.Z. The division will remain at San Pedro until Sept. 1. Submarine S-2, commanded by Lieut. W. S. Popham, jr., left Portsmouth July 18 for San Pedro via the Panama Canal, making stops at Guantanamo Bay and in the Canal Zone en route. Submarine N-3, Lieut. J. P. Compton, which was at Toledo, Ohio, for a convention of a fraternal organization, has returned to New London, after a successful trip via Montreal, Quebec and the Welland Canal.

MEMORIAL TO THE DOVER STRAITS PATROL.

The Prince of Wales on July 27 unveiled a memorial at Dover, England, to the men of the Allied Navies who participated in the patrol which during the World War kept the Dover Straits free from U-boats. In the name of the officers and men of the British navy present at the unveiling he sent a dispatch to Secretary of the Navy Denby "sending cordial greetings to their American comrades." The memorial is an obelisk erected on the cliffs east of Dover, and was completed on June 20. It is eighty-four feet high, built of 700 tons of Norwegian granite. A corresponding obelisk is being erected at Cape Blanc Nez, near Calais, France. A replica is to be erected in New York harbor. The British Memorial Association presented a little more than \$23,000 for this purpose and the remainder for erection of this monument to the part of the American naval forces took in the Dover Patrol is to come from public subscriptions. The city of New York has donated a site at the foot of West 80th street.

SHIP GRANITE STATE TO BE SOLD.

The sale of the old sailing ship Granite State, recently seriously damaged by fire at the foot of West 97th street, New York city, has been authorized by the Navy Department. This ship was built at Kittery, Me., the work beginning in 1817, but as she was still on the stocks in 1863, she was converted into a store ship and completed in 1864. Originally named the Alabama, the Secretary of the Navy in 1863 changed it to New Hampshire. When the latter name was assigned to a first class battleship in 1904, the ship's name was changed to Granite State. A correspondent calls attention to the fact that this old vessel was not a frigate, as she has been described generally, but a ship of the line. The New Hampshire first appears among the vessels of the Navy in the Navy Register for 1864, when she was listed as a "ship," and as "fitting out as storeship." In the Register for 1866 she is listed as a "ship of the line" also, so our correspondent has excellent authority for his contention.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

RETIREMENTS.

Col. Henry P. McCain, A.G.D., U.S.A., upon his own application was retired from active service on July 22, 1921, after more than forty years' service. He is retired with the rank of major general, under the provisions of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, that "any officer now holding office in any corps or department who shall hereafter serve as chief of a staff corps or department and shall subsequently be retired shall be retired with the rank, pay and allowances authorized by law for the retirement of such corps or department chief"; also under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, on account of his having "served four years as chief of a branch," he having been The Adjutant General of the Army, Aug. 27, 1914-Aug. 23, 1918. An extended account of General McCain's efficient service was published on page 1222, our issue of July 10. The Secretary of War gave out the following statement on July 24 with reference to the retirement of General McCain: "It is with regret that I approved the application of General McCain for retirement. His long, honorable service, dating from 1885, included his highly creditable performance of the very trying duties of The Adjutant General during practically the whole of the period of our participation in the World War, he having been relieved in the autumn of 1918, just previous to the armistice. General McCain's successful career furnishes a fine example for young officers of the Army. His retirement is well earned but costs the Government the services of a very accomplished officer, whose value was appreciated not only by this department but by both Houses of Congress."

Capt. Frank C. Howard, C.A.C., U.S.A., was retired July 22, 1921, for disability incident to the Service. He was born in Massachusetts, May 1, 1896, and was appointed a second lieutenant, Coast Artillery, from civil life Aug. 9, 1917. He was on duty at Fort Monroe, Va., previous to a tour of duty in the Philippines (1918-20), and since his return from Manila in October, 1920, he has been under treatment at the Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo. Captain Howard has gone to his home at Haverhill, Mass.

The Navy Department announces the following retirements for disability:

Lieut. Edward Korzeneski, U.S.N.R.F., Class 2 (inactive), retired July 9, 1921.

Lieut. Boyd Gilbert, M.C., U.S.N., retired July 12, 1921.

Acting Pay Clerk William O. Skelton, U.S.N., retired July 12, 1921.

Ensign Raymond V. Wiman, U.S.N. (T) and Lieut. Raymond J. Mercey, U.S.N.R.F., Class 2, July 25, 1921.

PROMOTIONS.

Promotions in Navy, Medical Corps.

The death of Capt. George A. Lung, Med. Corps, U.S.N., on July 26 will make a vacancy in the Medical Corps which will be filled by the next selection board authorized to make recommendations for promotion.

Promotions in Supply Corps, U.S.N.

The following officers of the Supply Corps, U.S.N., recently recommended by a selection board for promotion have been promoted: The President approving the report of the board on July 28:

Commanders to be captains—

Edmund W. Bonaffon	Charles Conrad
Joseph Fyfe	Robert H. Woods
John H. Merriam	Robert H. Orr
Timothy S. O'Leary	William A. Merritt
George Brown, Jr.	Charles Morris
Walter B. Izard	George C. Schaefer
David Potter	George M. Stedhouse
Samuel Bryan	Trevor W. Leutze
Arthur P. Huntington	

Lieutenant commanders to be commanders:

John Irwin, Jr.	David C. Crowell
George W. Pigman, Jr.	Frank E. Watrous
Thomas DeF. Harris	Edward S. Stalder
John F. Hatch	Chester G. Mayo
Frederick B. Colby	James P. Kuts
Edward E. Goodhue	John R. Hornberger
William R. Bowne	Neel W. Grant
Edward T. Hoopes	David G. McRitchie
Cecil S. Baker	Philip J. Willett
Donald W. Nesbit	Ben D. McGee
John S. Higgins	Neal B. Farwell
Ignatius T. Hagner	Elijah H. Cope
Henry DeF. Mel	Brainer M. Dobson
Felix R. Holt	William W. Lamar
Emmett C. Cudger	William L. P. Simonpietri
Stewart E. Barber	Fred W. Holt
Howard D. Lamar	Walter D. Sharp
Eugene H. Tricou	Graham M. Adele
William C. Fite	George R. Crapo

Advancements on Army Retired List.

The following advancements on the retired list of the Army have been announced: Major, Alfred M. Mason, to lieutenant colonel, rank June 24, 1921; Major Frank R. Lang, to lieutenant colonel, July 21, and Capt. George F. Patten, to major, July 12, 1921.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Eli D. Hoyle, U.S.A., retired, an officer of long and distinguished service, died at his home in Washington, D.C., on July 28, 1921. General Hoyle was born in Georgia on Jan. 10, 1851. He was promoted a second lieutenant in the Army June 16, 1875, going to the 2d Artillery; first lieutenant, Oct. 28, 1883; captain, Sept. 18, 1898; major, Aug. 10, 1900; lieutenant colonel, Jan. 25, 1907; colonel, March 3, 1911; and brigadier general, Sept. 24, 1913. He was retired Jan. 19, 1915, after nearly forty years' service. General Hoyle was graduated from the Artillery School in 1880. After retirement he was placed on active duty in command of the Eastern Department Aug. 25, 1917, continuing on this duty until Jan. 15, 1918.

During earlier service he was on duty at the U.S. Military Academy from July 5 to Aug. 31, 1875, and joined his regiment at Fort Macon, N.C., Dec. 1, 1875, and served with it to Sept. 25, 1876. He served subsequently at Lancaster and Columbia, S.C., Washington Arsenal, D.C., Fort McHenry, Md., Martinsburg, W. Va., Cumberland, Md., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Carlisle Barracks, Pa. He was at San Antonio, Texas, to March 23, 1878; at Artillery School, Fort Monroe, to May 1, 1880; with regiment at Little Rock, Ark., to November, 1881, and at Washington Barracks to June 10, 1882. He was on duty as adjutant, U.S.M.A., to Aug. 28, 1885. He served as chief Ordnance officer, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps, in Porto Rico, to Septem-

ber, 1898, and of 3d Division, 2d Army Corps in Georgia to January, 1899; and was chief Ordnance officer, Department of Mantanzas, Cuba, to April, 1899. He was at headquarters, Department of the East, assistant to Inspector General, Department of the East, August, 1900, to October, 1902; commanding 3d Battery, Field Art., at Fort Myer, Va., and Washington, D.C., November, 1903, to January, 1906. He served as president of the board for the preparation of drill regulations for the 3-inch rapid fire field gun, December, 1903, to December, 1905; at Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., January to March, 1906; at Fort Riley, Kas., March, 1906, to October, 1907; commanding 4th Battery, Field Art., March, 1906, to Jan. 25, 1907; president, Field Artillery Board, Fort Riley, Kas., March, 1906, to October 1907; assigned to 6th Regiment, Field Art., June 6, 1907; served at Fort Slocum, October, 1907, to June, 1908; commanding recruit depot and post at Fort Riley; commanding regiment, June, 1908, to March 11, 1911; and commanding 4th Field Artillery at Fort Sam Houston, to May 14, 1911. General Hoyle was in command of the Central Department to June 3, 1913; on leave to July 30, 1913; en route to Philippine Islands and at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I.; in command of regiment to Dec. 10, 1913; commanded District of Luzon, at Manila, Dec. 11, 1913, to April 30, 1914; Fort William McKinley to Dec. 15, 1914; and on leave to date of retirement.

The funeral of Capt. Arthur Crenshaw, U.S.N., who died at Newport, R.I., on July 19, following an operation for appendicitis, took place from Kay Chapel, at the training station, on July 22, the religious services being conducted by Chaplain James D. McNair, U.S.N., assisted by Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church. The chapel was filled with officers from the Naval War College and the training station, their families and friends. After the services the body was escorted to the railroad station for transportation to Captain Crenshaw's former home at Greenville, Ala., where interment was to take place. The funeral cortege was headed by the band from the training station and a battalion of apprentices. The following honorary pall bearers came next: Capt. Alfred W. Hinds, Harris Loring, Gatewood S. Lincoln, Wat T. Cluverius and W. P. Cronin, U.S.N., of the War College classes, and Capt. Harry E. Yarnell, U.S.N., of the Destroyer Force, followed by a detachment of eight sailors, who acted as coffin bearers. In the rear of these were nearly 100 officers of the Navy, Army and Marine Corps, including the staff of the War College and the entire body of staff officers in attendance at the college, including Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., president, and Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, U.S.N., chief of staff. The sessions of the War College were suspended during the funeral and the flags at the naval station and Government landing half-masted.

Capt. George A. Lung, M.C., U.S.N., who was serving as medical officer to the members of the Naval War College, died by his own hand at his summer home near Bristol, R.I., on July 26, 1921, press dispatches from Newport report. He left a sealed letter, addressed to his attorney. Captain Lung was born in Chundaigua, N.Y., on Dec. 21, 1862, the son of Rev. A. H. and Catherine Lung. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy Nov. 3, 1888, and four years later became passed assistant surgeon. In November, 1900, he was promoted to naval surgeon. He served with Admiral Sampson's squadron in the Spanish-American War and also took part in the annexation of Hawaii. Following the troubles with natives in Samoa in 1899, when several officers and men of the U.S.S. Philadelphia were killed and a number wounded, he was highly commended by the Secretary of the Navy. In 1900 he served as medical officer with the U.S. Marine detachment at Pekin, China, during the Boxer uprising. In 1901 he was transferred to the Canal Zone on duty on the Isthmus of Panama. He was surgeon on the U.S.S. Mayflower during the administration of President Roosevelt. His last sea cruise was in 1912, since which time he had served in the Naval Home, Philadelphia, the naval hospital, New York Navy Yard in 1918, and at the torpedo station, Newport. Captain Lung's former wife was Miss Helen Van de Peyster, of New York. She obtained a divorce in 1919, and was awarded the custody of their only son.

Col. James A. Irons, U.S.A., retired, died at Sant' Agnello di Sorrento, Italy, on July 22, 1921. Colonel Irons was born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 21, 1857. He was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in the class of 1879 and promoted a second lieutenant in the Army, being assigned to the 20th Infantry. His first duty after graduation was on the frontier at Fort Brown, Texas. He later served in Indian and Montana territories. He was appointed a first lieutenant May 14, 1887, became a captain on Aug. 25, 1893, and a major on Feb. 2, 1901. He was on duty in the Inspector General's office February, 1905, until March 1 of that year, when he was assigned to the 16th Infantry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, April 9, 1905, and assigned to the 14th Infantry; promoted to colonel June 26, 1909, and went to the 20th Infantry; was unassigned Nov. 29, 1913, and assigned to the 2d Infantry Feb. 3, 1917. He took command of the 49th Infantry on March 13, 1918, and was unassigned June 20, 1918. He took part in the campaign against Santiago de Cuba in the Spanish-American War and was in the action at El Caney and San Juan and in the siege of Santiago. He was appointed major and engineer officer of U.S. Volunteers in 1898, and was engineer officer, Provisional Division, 5th Corps, in Cuba, serving as engineer officer and mustering officer, 1st Division, 1st Corps, at Macon, Ga. Later he served in the Philippines, in Hawaii and at Southern posts. He was military attaché at the American Embassy, Tokio, Japan, from 1907 to 1910, and again from 1913 to 1917. He was an observer with the Japanese army during the siege and capture of Tsingtao from the Germans in 1914, and was military attaché to the Imperial Japanese War Mission under Viscount Ishii which visited the United States in 1917. Early in the World War he was in command at Camp Merritt, N.J. His last assignment was to recruiting duty at Newark, N.J. Colonel Irons served on the General Staff from Aug. 15, 1903, to April 12, 1905. He was graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School in 1885. On July 1, 1920, upon his own application, he was retired from active service after more than forty-five years' service, although not due to retire for age until Feb. 21, 1921. In tribute to Colonel Irons a correspondent writes: "For those of us who had the privilege of serving with Col. James A. Irons a wealth of memories has been unsealed by his departure. I recall how simply and nobly he initiated young officers into a code of manners and honor that has stood them in good stead through all the years. That was some time ago, but he won affection and respect then that has worn well and deepened with time. Those young officers gave him a loyalty that is not easily won. Quiet and dependable, his very presence had a

calming effect in an emergency. His home life was exceptional, the love and unselfishness with which he gave himself standing out even in a class where these attributes are common. As the colonel of a regiment he had a devotion to old ties that was beautiful. He gave dignity to the whole command and dispensed hospitality with a lavish hand. Men noted and felt a justice in him that caused peace of mind to those who served under him. It is true that we all owe God a death, but I believe that when 'Jimmie' Irons paid his debt a host of friends awaited him."

Lieut. Karl D. Guenther and Corp. L. O. Rogers, both Air Service, U.S.A., were killed at Weissenhof Field, near Coblenz, Germany, on July 26, 1921, when their airplane crashed. The ship had reached an altitude of only 150 feet, says a press message from Coblenz, when it began falling and burst into flames before it reached the ground. Spectators said the machine seemed to have developed engine trouble soon after taking off. Lieutenant Guenther, who was acting as pilot, sought to return and make a quick landing but was too late. His home was in Frankfurt, Ind., while that of Corporal Rogers was at Hillsboro, Texas.

Major Harold Borland, C.S.A., a graduate of West Point in the class of 1860, died at Little Rock, Ark., on July 20, 1921, at the age of eighty-six. Major Borland resigned from the Army March 31, 1891, while a second lieutenant of Infantry, and joined the Confederate forces. He was captured in 1863 and for a time was a prisoner in Fort Monroe, until he was exchanged. He was the son of Hon. Solon Borland, who was United States Senator from Arkansas in the early days of its statehood and was a member of one of its most distinguished families. He is survived by two sons, one of whom served in the World War. The interment was at Little Rock.

Mrs. Ruth Everett Beck, beloved wife of Lieut. Col. Paul W. Beck, Air Ser., U.S.A., and mother of Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Jr., Ord. Dept., U.S.A., died at Atlantic City, N.J., on July 22, 1921.

Miss Roberta Crawford, daughter of Comdr. Robert Crawford, U.S.N., who died at Lansdowne, Pa., on April 8, 1915, was killed at Barnstable, Mass., on July 24, 1921, by the overturning of an automobile in which she was riding. Miss Crawford's home was in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Custis V. Taylor, mother of Lieut. Comdr. Sterling P. Taylor, Med. Corps, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., on July 20, 1921.

Mr. Walter Keirn Smith, brother of Lieut. Edward W. Smith, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., died at San Antonio, Texas, on May 27, 1921.

Announcement is made of the sudden death at Paris, France, on July 21, 1921, of Mrs. John J. Phelan, wife of Colonel Phelan, commanding the 69th Regiment, N.G. N.Y. Col. and Mrs. Phelan sailed from New York city early in July.

Mrs. Lucy A. VanHorne, wife of Brig. Gen. W. M. VanHorne, U.S.A., retired, died at Zanesville, Ohio, on July 22, 1921, in her seventy-third year. Mrs. VanHorne shared with her husband the hardships of frontier life during the early days of the development of the western plains country and in those years devoted her life to the service of others. She leaves a daughter, Fanny M. Durfee, wife of Col. L. L. Durfee, U.S.A., retired; three sons, J. C. VanHorne, W. G. VanHorne and James A. VanHorne; nine grandchildren, one sister and three brothers.

Lesley Temple Cooke, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Cooke, Jr., U.S.N., died at San Pedro, Calif., on July 17, 1921.

Mrs. L. E. Campbell, widow of Col. Lafayette Campbell, U.S.A., died in Plattsburg, N.Y., on July 22, 1921. She was the daughter of the late Gen. Frederick F. Dent, who served with distinction through the Mexican and Civil Wars. General Dent was the brother of Mrs. U. S. Grant. Mrs. Campbell was born at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and crossed the Isthmus of Panama in 1855, to go to the far western parts of Oregon and Washington. She returned East with her family in 1861 and was educated in a French school. As a young woman she spent her time in Washington and many years in Denver, where she was very prominent in social and charitable activities. The last few years of her life were spent at Washington in her old home. The funeral services were held at her late residence, 1738 Massachusetts avenue, and interment was at Arlington. She is survived by her mother, Mrs. F. T. Dent, two brothers and two daughters, Mrs. Cortland Nixon and Mrs. G. N. Gumpeling, both the wives of Army officers. Mrs. Gumpeling is now in Paris.

Dr. A. H. Blockinger, brother of Rear Admiral G. R. Blockinger, U.S.A., died at his home in Dubuque, Iowa, recently.

Sutherland R. Haxtun, son of the late Capt. Milton Haxtun, U.S.N., and Anne Arnoux Haxtun, died at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, on July 18, 1921.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Capt. Daniel C. Hutton, U.S.A., and Miss Florence May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben May, of Fort Douglas, Utah, were married recently in the chapel at Fort Douglas, the post chaplain, the Rev. Earle M. Stigers, assisted by the Rev. Mark Rifenbark, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, performing the ceremony. Communion was administered to the bridal couple immediately following the wedding. Capt. and Mrs. Hutton left for Seattle and will sail from there to the new post of the bridegroom at Manila. Capt. T. L. Lamoreux was best man. Capt. Fred Walters and Lieut. Robert M. Springer were ushers.

The marriage of Miss Lucile Elizabeth Wallace and Capt. John Harvey Fye, Field Art., U.S.A., was solemnized at the home of the bride's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Ramm, of New London, Wis., on July 20, 1921. It was a military wedding and the ring service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Father Dayton. The wedding took place in a bower of lacy fern embellished in white hydrangea. The bride was attired in a simple gown of white crepe embroidered in pearls. She wore the veil of a friend at whose marriage to Lieut. Wesson Jervey in Washington, D.C., last Easter, the bride acted as maid of honor. The bridal bouquet was of lilies of the valley and sweetheart roses. Miss Margaret Baines, of Janesville, Wis., who was maid of honor, wore a gown and hat of jade-green chiffon and a shower bouquet in French colors. The bridegroom was attended by Lieut. Sam Switzer, F.A.R.C., of Vicksburg, Miss. Covers were laid for fifty guests for the wedding breakfast, at which the bride's table

was particularly effective in white ribbon, smilax and Ophelia roses. Among the guests were many of the bride's schoolmates from Milwaukee Downer, where she was graduated this year. The bride is the daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. B. Wallace, of Governors Island, N.Y. Captain Fye is of the 82d Field Artillery, stationed, for the present, at Fort Bliss, Texas. Other out-of-town guests were Dr. and Mrs. D. V. Meiklejohn and daughter, of Fond du lac, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Meiklejohn, of Waupun, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Freeman and Mr. S. J. Jacobs, of Stevens Point, Wis.; Mr. John Freeman and daughter, of Bowler, Wis., and Mrs. Finlay McIntyre and daughter, of Piedmont, Calif. Capt. and Mrs. Fye left, during the afternoon, for Chicago and their home at Fort Bliss.

Capt. Willard Stratton Wadleton, Cav., U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Louise Biesecker were married at the bride's home in Somerset, Pa., on July 2, 1921. Capt. and Mrs. Wadleton will be at home after Sept. 1 at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Frankengerger, U.S.N., and Miss Louise Wilson were married at Baltimore, Md., on July 23, 1921.

Lieut. (j.g.) John J. Patterson, 3d, U.S.N., and Miss Rhueybellie Alt were married at New Bloomfield, Pa., July 2, 1921. Lieutenant Patterson is on duty aboard the U.S.S. Arizona.

Lieut. John Kellogg Martenstein, U.S.M.C., on duty with the U.S.S. Charleston, and Miss Virginia Blanche Bradford, of San Diego, Calif., were married in Los Angeles, Calif., July 16, 1921. After spending the next two months at Puget Sound Navy Yard Lieut. and Mrs. Martenstein will make their home in San Diego.

The marriage of Lieut. Smith Robbins Webb, 22d U.S. Inf., to Miss Katherine Dyett Andrus, daughter of Major F. B. Andrus, U.S.A., and Mrs. Andrus, was noted briefly in our issue of July 23. The wedding was held at the home of the bride's parents in Buffalo, N.Y., and the invitations were restricted to intimate friends. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white satin and rose point lace and a court train of white satin lined with flesh colored georgette crepe. Her veil of tulle was held with orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of bride roses and gypsophelia. The bride's sister, Miss Dorothy Andrus, as maid of honor, was costumed in pink taffeta and carried pink sweet peas. Mrs. Clarence Raymond Harrison, matron of honor, was also gowned in pink taffeta. At the bride's table covers were laid for ten, the centerpiece being a handsome wedding cake surrounded by bride roses. The best man was Mr. Laurence Benson. Mrs. Andrus wore a becoming gown of beige satin and Maltese lace. Lieut. and Mrs. Webb will be at home at Fort Porter after Sept. 1.

Ensign John Perry, U.S.N., and Miss Madeline Marie Gleason, of Flushing, L.I., were married at St. Bernard's rectory, Sierra Madre, Calif., on July 15, 1921. Ensign Perry is a graduate of the U.S.N.A., class of 1920, and is now stationed on the destroyer Dorsey, which is soon due to leave for the Orient, where Mrs. Perry will join him. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mrs. A. T. Allen, Cypress Court, Sierra Madre, Calif.

Mrs. Holton, wife of Lieut. C. M. Holton, U.S.N., announces the marriage of her sister, Miss Ilda Lingenfelter, to Mr. Neal F. Campbell, of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Campbell is a grandson of Attorney Neal F. Campbell, of Philadelphia, and a nephew of Judge James Campbell, U.S. Supreme Court. The young couple will reside in West Philadelphia after an extended tour of the Southern states and the West coast.

Miss Mary Katherine Furey and Mr. Ford Wilcox Gilileo were married at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y., July 20, 1921. Mrs. Gilileo is the daughter of Mrs. Bartley G. Furey, and a sister of Mrs. Watson, wife of Major Leroy Hugh Watson, U.S.A., and of Lieut. B. G. Furey, U.S.N. She served during the war with Navy Base Hospital No. 1 in France. Mr. Gilileo is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Gilileo, of Grand Rapids, Mich., a member of the Michigan National Guard for ten years, and was a captain of Infantry, 32d Division, during the war. He met his wife in France. Mr. and Mrs. Gilileo will make their home in Peoria, Ill., after Oct. 15.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander R. Shepherd announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to Capt. Ludson D. Worsham, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Miss Shepherd is a granddaughter of the late Governor A. R. Shepherd, of the District of Columbia, and on her mother's side granddaughter of Bishop Elliott, of Western Texas.

Mrs. Florence Avery announces the approaching marriage of her daughter, Doris, to Capt. Frank Exley Barber, Inf., U.S.A., on Aug. 3, 1921, at eight o'clock at Laurel Heights Methodist Church, San Antonio, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Glover Jeffcoat, of Tampa, Fla., announce the engagement of their daughter, Garland, to Lieut. Wray Bertrand Ayers, U.S.A., the date of the marriage to be announced later.

Rev. and Mrs. Edgar H. Rowe, of Buena Vista, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Orra Curtis, to Lieut. Frederick E. Coynt, jr., U.S.A., of Chicago, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard F. Crawford, of Wilmington, Del., announce the engagement of their daughter, Lela Wood, to Lieut. Arvid E. Fogelberg, U.S.A., of Seattle, Wash. The wedding will take place Aug. 6 in West Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Lieutenant Fogelberg is now stationed with the 29th Infantry at Camp Benning, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Higdon, of Calvary, Ga., announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace, to Lieut. Frank Theveath Searcy, U.S.A., of Cairo, Ga., who is stationed at Camp Benning, Ga. The marriage will be solemnized the latter part of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Johnson announce the marriage of their daughter, Violet Marie, to Lieut. Gerald A. O'Rourke, U.S.A., on June 26, 1921, at Colfax, Wash.

Mrs. William A. Moncure, of Alexandria, Va., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary Pemberton Moncure, to Rev. Francis Cox, of Raleigh, N.C., formerly captain in the 115th Field Artillery, A.E.F. Miss Moncure is the daughter of the late Mr. William A. Moncure, real estate agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mrs. Charles D. Helmbold, of Washington, D.C., announces the engagement of her daughter, Mrs. Marjorie Helmbold Mahool, to Mr. Joseph Hixon Colman, of La Crosse, Wis. Mrs. Mahool is the widow of Capt. George Mahool, U.S.A., who died in October, 1918. Mr. Colman, who is a graduate of both the academic and law schools of Yale University, served for a year and a half in the 131st Field Artillery, U.S.A., and in the autumn will join a law firm in Minneapolis, Minn. No date has been set for the wedding.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Mrs. Carl H. Müller and daughter, Janet, are visiting Col. and Mrs. W. L. Luhn at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Mrs. Fraser, wife of Major Walter Fraser, U.S.A., is spending the summer in San Francisco and San Diego, Calif., with relatives.

A son, Charles Orr Lull, was born to Major George F. Lull, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lull at Fort Banks, Mass., July 18, 1921.

A son, Eugene Darrell Winn, was born to the wife of Lieut. Walter S. Winn, jr., U.S.A., at Camp Benning, Ga., on July 18, 1921.

A son, Daniel Hubbard Pollitt, was born to Lieut. Basil H. Pollitt, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Pollitt at Washington, D.C., on July 6, 1921.

Major Hugo D. Selton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Selton announce the birth of a son, Hugo Monroe Selton, on July 18, 1921, at Ithaca, N.Y.

Col. Deane C. Howard, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was a passenger on the steamship Finland which sailed from New York for Antwerp on July 23.

A daughter, Virginia Ann Carlisle, was born to Lieut. W. H. Carlisle, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Carlisle at Fort Monroe, Va., on June 20, 1921.

A son, Francis H. A. McKeon, jr., was born to Lieut. F. H. A. McKeon, 20th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. McKeon at Camp Benning, Ga., on July 15, 1921.

Capt. William F. Gent, 22d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Gent announce the birth of a son, William Robert Gent, at Governors Island, N.Y., on July 9, 1921.

A daughter, Dixie Delos Cowley, was born to Major Archibald D. Cowley, 51st Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Cowley at Camp Grant, Ill., on July 23, 1921.

A daughter, Marie McGinley Baish, was born to Capt. Charles F. Baish, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Baish at Boston, Mass., on July 22, 1921.

A daughter, Priscilla Joan Booth, was born to Lieut. M. B. Booth, 22d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Booth at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., on July 18, 1921.

Capt. James T. MacDonald, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., wife and son are visiting relatives in Southern California and were in Los Angeles during the Elks Convention recently held there.

Mrs. Lesley B. Anderson and Miss Beatrice Anderson are the guests of Mrs. Anderson's parents, Admiral John M. Hawley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hawley, at their summer home in the White Mountains.

Lieut. Comdr. D. G. McRitchie, S.C., U.S.N., who has been in Washington in attendance at the Supply Officers' Conference, Navy Department, has returned to his station at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Warrant Officer G. L. O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien and family have left Omaha for their new station, N.Y. General Intermediate Depot, Brooklyn, N.Y. Mrs. O'Brien will visit en route with friends at West Point and Highland Falls, N.Y.

Mrs. Ray C. Hill, wife of Major R. C. Hill, assistant P.M.S. and T. of the State University of Iowa, with her two children, Jane and Katherine, is spending the summer in Stamford, Conn., visiting her sister, Mrs. T. D. Thorpe, wife of Lieutenant Thorpe.

A daughter, Betty Brounger, was born to Major William E. Brounger, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Brounger at their home in Chattanooga, Tenn., on July 7, 1921. Major Brounger is P.M.S. and T. with the Chattanooga Public High School unit of the R.O.T.C.

Capt. H. N. Merrill, of the department of military art, the Infantry School, Camp Benning, Ga., has had as guests his brother, Mr. E. C. Merrill, Superintendent Light House Service at Honolulu, Hawaii, and his sister, Miss Mary E. Merrill, also of Honolulu.

Capt. Steele Wotkins, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wotkins, of Camp Meade, Md., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, whom they have named James Hornbrook, for Mrs. Wotkins's father, Colonel Hornbrook, U.S.A. Mrs. Wotkins was formerly Miss Genevieve Hornbrook.

Col. A. J. Macnab, U.S.A., sailed on the Admiral Watson from Seattle July 20 for Snug Harbor, Alaska. He will spend two months on a hunting and exploring trip in the region north of Lake Clark and will then proceed to Nogales, Ariz., where he will take command of the 25th Infantry.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Neff, U.S.A., and Mrs. Neff, accompanied by Lieut. Col. F. P. Amos, U.S.A., and Mrs. Amos left Fort Crook, Neb., July 22, for a twenty-day motor trip through western Nebraska to Cheyenne, Wyo., attending the frontier celebration, and going on to Estes Park and Denver, Colo.

Mrs. Frederick A. Traut and Miss Eleanor S. Traut, wife and daughter of Captain Traut, U.S.N., are spending some time at the Brookbank Inn, Gloucester, Mass., before sailing the latter part of August for an indefinite stay in Europe, where they will join Captain Traut, who has command of the Utah.

The Navy Department has announced that by direction of the President the Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded Lieut. Comdr. Ralph W. McDowell, Med. Corps, U.S.N., for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service as sanitary inspector and surgeon of the arrondissement of Tours, France.

Mr. and Mrs. George Feltman, of Union City, Ind., are the guests of Col. W. G. Gambrell, U.S.A., for a fortnight at Fort Howard, Md. Mrs. Feltman, who was Ruth Richeson, daughter of Dr. William Richeson, of St. Paul, Minn., is a niece of Mrs. Gambrell's and was married on July 11 at Union City, Ind.

Mrs. George Livingston Baker, of New York city, mother of Mrs. Brady G. Ruttencutter, is spending the month of August with one of her sons at 176 West 89th street, New York city. Mrs. Baker will join her daughter, Mrs. Ruttencutter, and son-in-law, Lieutenant Colonel Ruttencutter at the Oaks, Springfield, Mass., early in September.

Mrs. E. P. Finney, wife of Commander Finney, U.S.N., formerly executive officer of the New Mexico, who left Long Beach, Calif., last month for Oshkosh, Wis., where she and her children have been staying at Stony Beach, Lake Winnebago, is leaving on July 29 for Charleston, S.C., where she will join Commander Finney and occupy Quarters E in the navy yard.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., is being boomed as the next governor general of the Philippines by every American community on the islands, including virtually all the members of the American Chamber of Commerce, and all the American papers, says a copyrighted dispatch from Manila to the Philadelphia Public Ledger on July 21. Sentiment favoring General Wood also is developing in certain sections of the Filipino press.

Mrs. Harry N. Cootes, wife of Colonel Cootes, U.S.A., is spending a month visiting on Long Island.

Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, wife of Rear Admiral Wilson, U.S.N., is spending the summer at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Charles L. McCawley, wife of Brigadier General McCawley, U.S.M.C., has gone back to Washington.

Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U.S.N., was lately the guest of Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, U.S.N., in Newport, R.I.

Col. Paul T. Hayne, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hayne have gone to Washington, where Colonel Hayne has been ordered for duty.

Mrs. James McQ. Forsyth, widow of Rear Admiral Forsyth, U.S.N., is spending the summer at her home in Shamokin, Pa.

Col. W. P. Wooten, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Wooten are spending the summer at the Ocean House, Nantucket, Mass.

Miss Delphine Heyl, daughter of Col. Charles B. Heyl, U.S.A., has joined her family at their summer home at Deer Park, Md.

Margaret Leona Philips was born to Capt. Joseph L. Philips, 3d U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Philips at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., on July 19, 1921.

Col. William Baird, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Baird have left Washington for the summer and are residing at 175 State street, Portland, Me.

A daughter, Dorothy Langdon Whitney, was born recently to Capt. Milton Whitney, jr., 9th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Whitney at Camp Travis.

A son, Albert Eugene Andrews, jr., was born to Capt. Albert E. Andrews, U.S.A., and Mrs. Andrews at Camp Benning, Ga., July 18, 1921.

Major Louis P. Ford, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ford have gone to Washington from Fort Snelling, where Major Ford was on duty with the R.O.T.C. camps.

A son, Robert Cole, was born to Capt. James P. Cole, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Cole at their country home Bide-a-wee, Baton Rouge, La., on June 9, 1921.

A daughter, Margaret Caldwell Smith, was born to Lieut. Edward W. Smith, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith at Birmingham, Ala., on June 20, 1921.

Lieut. Comdr. H. F. D. Davis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Davis have leased for a few months, the residence of R. C. Foerster at 151 10th avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

Capt. W. L. Lowe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lowe and daughter, Virginia Pannill Lowe, left July 28, for San Antonio, Texas, to visit their son, Robert Graham Lowe.

Brig. Gen. D. S. Gordon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gordon have left Washington for Atlantic City and will spend the remainder of the summer at the Marlborough-Blenheim.

Major Henry C. Pillsbury, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pillsbury have left Washington to be the guests of Dr. and Mrs. George H. Pillsbury at Rinecliffe, Lowell, Mass.

Mrs. C. E. Kilbourne, of Columbus, Ohio, is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne, U.S.A., at their quarters at Washington Barracks.

A son, Patrick Wester Wheeler, was born to Major Sheldon H. Wheeler, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Mrs. Wheeler at the Kaniokalani Children's Hospital, Honolulu, H.T., on May 22, 1921.

Mrs. Cornelius Gardener, widow of Colonel Gardener, U.S.A., and her daughters, Misses Barendina and Martha, are residing for the summer season in an artistic bungalow on the shores at La Jolla, fifteen miles north of San Diego.

A son, Robert Linn Bruce, was born to Capt. Andrew D. Bruce, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bruce at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C., on July 23, 1921. Captain Bruce, who is on temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Infantry, is permanently stationed at Camp Benning, Ga.

Comdr. John N. Ferguson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ferguson are now occupying Quarters C at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Commander Ferguson was recently detached from command of the U.S.S. Stoddert and Destroyer Division 33, U.S. Pacific Fleet, and ordered to duty at the Naval Gun Factory.

Major Harold Geiger, U.S.A., assistant military attaché (Air Service), Berlin, Germany, and Mrs. Geiger announce the birth of a son, Willson Bridges Geiger, on June 16, 1921, in Berlin, Germany. "This child has the distinction of being the first American baby born in Berlin since 1917," a correspondent writes.

Mrs. H. O. Swindler, wife of Capt. H. O. Swindler, U.S. Inf., who is being treated for infantile paralysis at Walter Reed Hospital, is gradually improving. Mrs. Swindler became paralyzed last January in Coblenz, Germany. Captain Swindler is now on duty with The Adjutant General's Department in Washington.

Lieut. Col. Brady G. Ruttencutter, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ruttencutter have returned to their apartment at the Oaks, Springfield, Mass., having spent a leave of two months and a half in New York and West Virginia. Lieutenant Colonel Ruttencutter is inspector-instructor of the Massachusetts National Guard at Springfield.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Hughes, U.S.N., in command of Battleship Squadron 2, Atlantic Fleet, which is visiting Portugal, on July 22, visited Batalha, near Lisbon, and placed a wreath on the burial place of Portuguese unknown soldiers killed in the World War. Admiral Hughes was accompanied by his staff and the Portuguese Minister of War, says a press dispatch from Lisbon.

Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr., is visiting her mother, Mrs. D. H. Brush, at the Hotel Windermere, Chicago. Miss Harriet Harmon and Miss Dorothy have accompanied their mother on this visit. Colonel Clarence Deems, jr., U.S.A., has been relieved from duty at the General Staff College in Washington and will go to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for station as an instructor in the General Service Schools. His family will join him at Fort Leavenworth by the end of August.

Major W. C. Koenig, U.S.A., and Mrs. Koenig were hosts recently at several social affairs at Antwerp, Belgium. They entertained at dinner on June 21 for Col. and Mrs. William Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Mahool, Mr. and Mrs. S. Alberti and M. and Mme. A. Deinanet. Mrs. Koenig gave a tea on June 30 in honor of Mrs. Graham, wife of Captain Graham, who has reported at the American base for duty. On July 3 Mrs. Koenig gave a children's fancy dress garden party in honor of her small daughter, Winifred, who was six years old. Major and Mrs. Koenig gave a dinner, July 8, for Vice Admiral and Mrs. A. P. Niblack, U.S.N. Other guests were Captain Reeves, U.S.N., Mrs. Graham, Captain McClure, Comdr. and Mrs. L. Dunn and Lieutenant MacFall.

Col. John H. Rice, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rice are spending the summer in Portland, Me.

Robert Graham Lowe, son of Capt. W. L. Lowe, retired, is in the citizens' training camp, Camp Travis, Texas.

The Art Association of Newport entertained at a reception on July 22 to meet the Naval War College class of 1922.

Col. Perry L. Miles, U.S.A., has returned to Washington after a two weeks' trip to New York and Atlantic City.

Mrs. C. H. Connor, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Connor, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and family sailed for Europe on July 23, 1921.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Johnston, U.S.A., and Mrs. Johnston have arrived at the Highland Inn, Algonquin Park, Ontario, Canada.

Capt. H. N. Merrill, U.S.A., and Mrs. Merrill announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Jane, on July 1 at Camp Benning, Ga.

A daughter was born to the wife of Major Ford Richardson, Inf., U.S.A., at Maternity Hospital, Cambridge, Md., July 24, 1921.

Major Gen. Peyton C. March, U.S.A., arrived in Berlin on July 28, according to an Associated Press message from the German capital.

A daughter, Nancy Elmore Schwinn, was born to Capt. Karl G. Schwinn, U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Schwinn at Vidalia, Ga., on July 23, 1921.

Lieut. Robert M. Eaches, U.S.N., and Mrs. Eaches announce the birth of a daughter at Pensacola Hospital, Pensacola, Fla., on July 21, 1921.

Rear Admiral James Dexter Adams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Adams have lately been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman at their cottage in Newport.

Mrs. Thurston Hughes is slowly recuperating at her home from a serious operation performed in June at the Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. William C. Rivers, wife of Colonel Rivers, U.S. A., has returned to her home at Fort Myer after an absence of six weeks in New York state.

Mrs. William Mitchell, wife of Brigadier General Mitchell, U.S.A., has returned to her home at the Thousand Islands after visiting friends on Long Island.

Lieut. Comdr. Leon Martin, D.S., U.S.N., and Mrs. Martin sailed from New York on July 21 for Lieutenant Commander Martin's new station in the Canal Zone.

Comdr. Randolph H. Miner, U.S.N., and Mrs. Miner left Washington on July 20 for their home in Santa Barbara, Calif. They will sail for Europe in the autumn.

Comdr. Abram Claude, U.S.N., and Mrs. Claude announce the birth of a daughter on July 21, 1921. Commander Claude is on duty at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Mrs. Florence Partello Stuart, wife of Col. G. W. Stuart, U.S.A., is doing post-graduate work under Prof. Walter Pitkin, of Columbia University, during the summer months.

Comdr. of Engrs. Harold A. Brown, R.N., the new assistant naval attaché at the British Embassy in Washington, paid a courtesy visit to the Secretary of the Navy on July 26.

Mrs. S. L. Faison, wife of Colonel Faison, U.S.A., who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Sowers, in Washington, has left for Colonel Faison's new post at Governors Island, N.Y.

Capt. James G. Raby, U.S.N., and Mrs. Raby entertained at a supper dance at their quarters at the Washington Navy Yard on July 23 for their daughter, Miss Lady Jane Raby.

Mrs. Ethel Goodman Schoenfeld, daughter of Col. T. C. Goodman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Goodman, sailed July 21 from Vancouver on the S.S. Empress of Russia, to join her husband, Lieut. Comdr. John W. Schoenfeld, U.S.N., who is practicing law in Shanghai, China.

Mrs. A. T. Lewis, wife of Captain Lewis, U.S.M.C., and her two children, Miss Frances B. and Master Robert A., sailed on the S.S. La Touraine on July 25 for France, where they will spend a few months at the home of Mrs. Lewis's father, Col. E. Deloison, of the French army. This is the second voyage across the Atlantic for Miss Frances B. Lewis, who is only two years old.

Mrs. John W. Leonard and baby, of Camp Meade, Md., will go to the Catskills on Aug. 1 to spend two months with her sisters, Mrs. Mark J. O'Brien and Mrs. Frank Kinchley. Miss Natalie O'Brien, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who is now the guest of Mrs. Leonard, will accompany Mrs. Leonard to the mountains. Mrs. O'Brien and Mrs. Kinchley have been visiting Major and Mrs. Leonard, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. R. M. Blatchford, U.S.A., and Mrs. Blatchford gave a dinner at Camp Lewis, Wash., on July 15 in honor of Mrs. Blatchford's sister and niece, Mrs. and Miss Walton, of New Jersey. A rose pink motif etched in blue was chosen for the table, which had covers for twenty guests, among whom were Col. and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, Col. W. H. Jordan, Majors and Mesdames R. E. Beebe, A. D. Chaffin, S. C. Gurney, N. W. Riley, Major J. E. Carberry and Lieut. E. M. Miner.

Major George M. Peck, U.S.A., Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, headquarters, A.F. in G., who was seriously injured in a horse race at Cologne, Germany, on June 26, and was taken to the British Casualty Clearing Station, was removed to the A.F. in G. Station Hospital at Coblenz on July 8, according to the *Amaroe News*. Major Emory B. Neff, M.C., U.S.A., a nurse and three Medical Department men brought him to Coblenz, the trip being made on the steamer *Preussen*, used by Major Gen. Henry T. Allen. Major Peck was still a bed patient on the date given, but was reported as improving daily.

SEEKING NAVAL STATION ON THE POTOMAC.

A committee from the House Committee on Naval Affairs, composed of Representatives Padgett, Hicks, Stephen, McClintic, Kline, McPherson, Patterson, Drinn, Burdick and Mudd, made a trip down the Potomac river on the U.S.S. Sylph, which is assigned to the Secretary of the Navy, on July 29. The purpose was to investigate the practicability of using Drum Point harbor as a naval station. The committee was also to inspect the Naval Proving Grounds at Indian Head and report on the improvements made at that place during the war. Representative Mudd of Maryland has recommended Drum Point harbor for Navy development, declaring it has sufficient room and depth to accommodate the entire fleet.

THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Sundry Matters Affecting the Navy.

Favorable report has been made in the House on the bill (H.R. 7864) providing for sundry matters affecting the Naval Establishment. Secs. 1 and 2 provide means for reimbursing contractors dealing with the Navy Department, on contracts made between the declaration of war and the armistice or made before the declaration of war and due for completion thereafter, for losses caused by governmental action. Sec. 3 would restore certain enlisted men of the Navy and Naval Reserve Force to the status they occupied prior to the war or would have occupied had it not been for the war; men who during the war accepted promotion to commissioned ranks or accepted greater responsibilities, thrust upon them because of their efficiency, but who, now that the war is over, find themselves (due to a construction of existing law) in the status of civilians or raw recruits; find they have lost all that had accrued to them by reason of long years of service in the Navy. Sec. 4 establishes the maximum rates of pay for enlisted men in the insular force of the Navy. Sec. 5 authorizes the regular publication of the Shipping Bulletin, the expense to be paid from the appropriation "Engineering." Sec. 6 authorizes the transfer from the Naval Reserve Force, in the grade of commander, of two chaplains who have exceptional records. These are Chaplains J. J. Brokenshire and E. B. Niver, both over fifty years old. Under this section they are to be not in line of promotion or retirement, but at age of sixty-four, or on becoming physically incapacitated for active duty, would be wholly retired without pay. Sec. 7 would relieve certain officers and enlisted men who served honorably in the World War from the disabilities which they have heretofore or would hereafter suffer through the charge of desertion standing against them on their records. Sec. 8 gives credit for longevity pay purposes to all retired commissioned and warrant officers of the naval service for active duty performed during the period of the war with Germany. Due to a ruling of the Comptroller upon a technicality, some officers have been prevented from counting such active service in computations of their longevity pay; although when taken to the Court of Claims, the position taken by the Comptroller has not been sustained. Sec. 9 authorizes the accounting officers of the Treasury to settle certain accounts of disbursing officers for civilian outfits furnished enlisted men upon discharge for bad conduct, undesirability or inaptitude since Nov. 13, 1917. Sec. 10 increases the limits of cost heretofore authorized for certain warships as follows: Battleships—No. 44, from \$12,750,000 to \$14,750,000; No. 46, from \$15,000,000 to \$17,000,000. Submarines—No. 119 to No. 122, inclusive, each from \$1,750,000 to \$1,990,000.

AMENDING NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE LAWS.

Two identical bills, S. 2307, Mr. Wadsworth, and H.R. 7943, Mr. Kahn, were introduced on July 26 by the chairmen of the respective Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs. The bills amend certain National Guard and Reserve Corps features of the National Defense act as amended by the Reorganization act of June 4, 1920. The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on July 29 voted to report favorably the bill S. 2307.

The first section proposes to amend the second paragraphs of Sec. 5, National Defense act, relating to the General Staff Corps eligible list so as to provide:

That the name of any National Guard or reserve officer who has demonstrated by actual service with the War Department General Staff during a period of not less than six months, as hereinafter provided, that he is qualified for General Staff duty, may, upon the recommendation of a board consisting of the general officers of the War Department General Staff, assistants to the Chief of Staff, be added to said eligible list at any time.

Sec. 2 would amend Sec. 37 of the National Defense act relating to the Officers' Reserve Corps so that—

Any person who has been an officer of the Army at any time between April 6, 1917, and June 30, 1919, or an officer of the Regular Army at any time may be appointed as a reserve officer in the highest grade which he held in the Army or any lower grade; any person commissioned in the National Guard and recognized as a National Guard officer by the Secretary of War may upon his own application be appointed as a reserve officer in grade held by him in National Guard. In time of peace appointments in the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery and Air Service shall be limited to former officers of the Army, officers of the National Guard recognized as such by the Secretary of War, graduates of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, as provided in section 47b hereof, warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, National Guard and Enlisted Reserve Corps, and persons who served in the Army at some time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918.

The bill strikes out from Sec. 37, National Defense act, the restriction that "no Reserve officer shall be promoted to any grade in time of peace until he has held a commission for at least one year in the next lower grade."

Sec. 3 would amend Sec. 67 in the National Defense act in the matter of apportionment of funds for the National Guard so as to add authorization "for hire of clerks in the offices of U.S. property and disbursing officers as approved by the Secretary of War."

Sec. 4 would amend Sec. 81 of the National Defense act relating to the Militia Bureau of the War Department so that the President—

may also assign for duty in the Militia Bureau three officers who hold or have held commissions in the National Guard and who at the time of appointment are reserve officers, and any such National Guard officers while so assigned shall receive out of the whole fund appropriated for the support of the National Guard the pay and allowances of a Regular Army officer having the same rank and length of service as said National Guard officer, whose prior service in the Organized Militia shall be counted in ascertaining his rights to longevity pay.

Sec. 5 would amend the provisions of Sec. 99 of the National Defense act which provides for attendance of National Guard officers and men at service schools so that—

such officer or enlisted man shall receive, out of any National Guard allotment of funds available for the purpose, the same travel allowances and quarters, or commutation of quarters, and the same pay, allowances and subsistence to which an officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army would be entitled for attending such school, college or practical course of instruction under orders from proper military authority, while in actual attendance at such school, college or practical course of instruction, and for the necessary period of travel from and to his home station.

Sec. 6 would change the pay provisions of Sec. 109, National Defense act, so that "commanding officers of companies and corresponding units" instead of "cap-

tains commanding organizations," shall "receive \$240 a year in addition to drill pay herein prescribed."

Sec. 7 would amend Sec. 110 so as to authorize pay for warrant officers and specialist ratings in the National Guard, and adds to the section (110) the following paragraph:

The duty of disbursing and accounting for the amounts appropriated for the purpose of this and the last preceding section may, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, be performed by the disbursing officer of the United States appointed pursuant to section 67: Provided, That stoppages may be made against the compensation payable to any officer or enlisted man hereunder to cover the cost of public property lost or destroyed by and chargeable to such officer or enlisted man.

NEW AVIATION LEGISLATION.

Aircraft Interests Urge Bill for Civil Aeronautics.

Having come to the conclusion that the organization of an air force patterned on that of Great Britain would be a combination of military and civil interests which is unacceptable to Congress, the aircraft interests, following a conference with Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce, have endorsed a modification of the Hicks bill (H.R. 271). This modification was drafted by Howard E. Coffin, war-time head of the Aircraft Production Board, and, we are informed, is satisfactory to the Air Services of the Army and the Navy. The conference was held after many of the conferees had witnessed the bombing exercises off the Virginia capes, and it is said that these exercises convinced many of the conferees that as an arm of offense and defense airplane development was distinctly the function of the Army and Navy in which civil aviation could have little part except in furnishing a reserve of fliers.

The modified bill, which was submitted to Secretary Hoover, provides simply for regulation of civil aeronautics and would set up a Bureau of Civil Aeronautics in the Department of Commerce with a commissioner and assistant commissioner to be appointed by the President. It provides regulations for navigation of the air, issuance of licenses, display of signals, obedience to signals, use of instruments of communication, landing for customs or immigration inspections, prescribes air routes and prohibited areas over which aircraft shall not fly for military reasons or in the interest of public safety, and for co-operative activity with the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy in the enforcement of regulations. The bill requires the development and promotion by the commissioner of all matters pertaining to civil or commercial aeronautics, the co-operation with states and municipalities in establishing landing fields, the accommodation of civil fliers with fuel, oil, supplies and necessary mechanical assistance, and prohibits the operation of aircraft over the United States or its dependencies, excepting Army and Navy aircraft, unless licensed by the commissioner; and the pilot is required to be a citizen of the United States. Violation of the regulations is punishable with a fine of \$1,000, imprisonment for one year, or both. Federal courts to have jurisdiction.

The absolute separation of civil and military aeronautics is provided in Sec. 14, which reads: "That the provisions of this act authorizing the regulation of air navigation and airdromes, and the rules and regulations made pursuant thereto, and the provisions of this act relating to licensing of aircraft and airdromes and the pilots of aircraft, and the rules and regulations made pursuant thereto, shall not apply to aircraft nor airdromes owned by the Government of the United States and used for military purposes, nor to the operators employed by the military departments to operate or assist in the operation of aircraft owned by the Government of the United States."

A most important difference between this modified bill and the Hicks bill is that the latter measure provided that the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics have supervisory power over the rules and regulations and was charged with making such recommendations as it deemed advisable to the Secretary of Commerce. Perhaps this was an oversight, for there could be no genuine objection to the submission of proposed rules and regulations to a body of experts which has proved its ability and absolute disinterestedness as has the National Advisory Committee.

In military circles the opinion prevailed that the action of this conference has cleared the atmosphere and results of importance may be expected by the aircraft industry in going on record for purely civil legislation. The placing aside of the question of Government subsidy as a stimulant of commercial aeronautics by the conference was also regarded with pleasure and as indicating that the industry is capable of standing upon its own foundation. Federal regulation of the air must eventually be established and it is a step toward its attainment when interests which have lent influence toward a combination of military and civil aeronautics, against which the Senate has unmistakably shown its opposition, finally come to the conclusion that the best interest of all concerned is in the writing into law provisions for the control of civil aviation through executive agencies.

ARMY AIR SERVICE NOTES.

Changes of Station of Air Service Troops.

The following changes of station of Air Service troops were ordered by the War Department, effective June 30:

From Kelly Field to Ellington Field, Houston, Texas—1st Group Hqs.; 17th, 27th, 94th and 95th Squadrons; Air Park No. 2.

To Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas—Flight A, 90th Sqdn., from Del Rio, Texas; Hqs. and Flight B, 90th Sqdn., from Sanderson, Texas; Hqs. and Flight A, 8th Sqdn., from McAllen, Texas; Detachment, 8th Sqdn., from Laredo, Texas; Flight B, 13th Sqdn., from Marfa, Texas; Hqs. and Flight A, 13th Sqdn., Hqs. Detachment 1st Surveillance Group, and Photo Section No. 1 from El Paso, Texas.

(Three men will remain at each border station abandoned.) From March Field, Riverside, Calif., to Kelly Field—Detachment of 200 enlisted men or such part thereof as may have six months to serve.

From Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., to Bolling Field, Anacostia, D.C.—One staff sergeant and 29 privates from School Detachment.

From Mather Field, Sacramento, Calif., to Ellington Field, Houston, Texas—Detachment of 200 enlisted men, or such part thereof available with at least six months to serve.

From Montgomery Air Intermediate Depot, Montgomery, Ala.—Air detachment demobilized and personnel, approximately 53 enlisted men, sent to Ellington Field; 4 staff sergeants, 10 privates, 1st class, and 46 privates to Carlstrom Field.

From Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.—Supply detachment demobilized, and the four men sent to Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.

From Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., to Mitchell Field, L.I., N.Y.—Twenty unassigned privates, no men with less than six months' service to be sent; casual detachment of two men from Governors Island, N.Y., sent to Mitchell Field.

From Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif., to Post Field, Fort

Still, Okla.—One staff sergeant, one sergeant, one corporal, 25 privates, 1st class, and 275 privates; no men with less than six months' service to be sent.

Air Service Advanced R.O.T.C. Camp.

Reports from the first Air Service R.O.T.C. training camp which was conducted at Post Field, Okla., indicated that the developments at this camp marked an epoch in the air preparedness program. There were thirty-one students, twelve from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, five from the Georgia School of Technology, two from the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college, seven from the University of Illinois, and five from the University of Washington. Each of these students was required to have completed two years of air service work and to pass the medical examination to determine fitness for pilot duty. At this camp the students were taught aerial observation and theoretical and practical instruction on the ground and flying experience as observers. The course also included visual reconnaissance, radio, aerial gunnery, photography, meteorology, trapshooting, infantry drill and calisthenics. The administrative personnel of the camp was composed of officers attached to the six R.O.T.C. units who had been ordered to Post Field for temporary duty during the camp.

NAVY FAMILIES TO SAIL ON HENDERSON.

The U.S. Navy transport Henderson will soon leave the Atlantic coast with the members of the families of Navy officers attached to the battleships recently assigned to the U.S. Pacific Fleet. In this way the Navy Department will conserve its small appropriation for the transportation of families and household effects of officers, chief petty officers and petty officers, first class. The law authorizes only transportation for wives and minor children, but if space is available the Navy Department will grant transportation to near relatives, requiring certification from officers of their relationship. The tentative schedule has the Henderson leaving the New York Navy Yard on Sept. 10, and the Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va., on Sept. 15; thence via Panama, San Diego and San Pedro to San Francisco. On the return trip, when the transport will carry the families and effects of officers now to be attached to the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, the ship will sail from Bremerton, Wash., Oct. 15 or later, San Francisco Oct. 31 or later, San Pedro Nov. 3 or later, and San Diego Nov. 4 or later, via Panama; stopping at Hampton Roads on the trip to New York. Applications for transportation are to be submitted immediately to the Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department. Passengers may elect to stop at any of the ports touched at en route, but in each case the voyage will be considered completed at such stopping point. There will be no expense except the regular mess bill of approximately \$1.50 a day for adults. Household effects are to be packed for shipment and assembled in ample time for shipment via the Henderson, the transportation of such effects to be governed by the provisions of G.O. No. 36.

AMERICAN MISSION REACHES PERU.

Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., representing the American Navy, and Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., representing the Army, both comprising part of the American mission to the centenary celebration of the independence of Peru, arrived at Callao on July 22, says a newspaper dispatch from Lima. The mission made the voyage from Hampton Roads, Va., in a special squadron consisting of the U.S.S. Arizona, Oklahoma and Nevada. An exchange of courtesies between the American officials and the Peruvian port authorities took place aboard the Arizona. The mission reached Lima in the afternoon of the day of its arrival at Callao. President Leguia formally received it two days later.

PRESIDENT TO ATTEND TERCENTENARY.

In honor of President Harding's visit to Plymouth Mass., on Aug. 1 to attend the tercentenary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims the War Department has directed that a troop of the 3d Cavalry stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., act as his body guard for the occasion and the Navy will be represented by the U.S.S. Florida, Delaware and North Dakota under command of Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, U.S.N., and by a squadron of six destroyers that will act as escort to the President. The 3d Cavalry troop, Capt. Otto H. Trigg, U.S.A., commanding, marched from Fort Ethan Allen to Plymouth and was scheduled to arrive there on July 28.

WAR CLAIMS BOARD WORK.

A summary of the work done by the War Claims Board from March 1 to June 30, 1921, shows 302 claims adjusted, the amount approved for payment in adjustment being \$10,540,198.98: The number of claims disposed of numbered 456 and the amount of these claims \$59,330,911.74. The number of claims awaiting settlement on June 30 was 240, the amount of these claims being \$39,343.19. During the month of June, there were received forty-eight new cases—amount of claim of which is \$3,378,471.57.

NEW HEAD OF NAVY LIBRARY.

Col. Harry K. White, U.S.M.C., retired, has been placed on active duty and assigned as officer in charge of the Navy Records and Library. He is from Minnesota and was placed on the retired list because of disability Nov. 26, 1909. He is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1881, which recently held its fortieth anniversary celebration in Washington. Since retirement he has been living in Louisville, Ky. There is a vacancy in the library, a clerkship at \$2,240 a year, which has not been filled for more than two years.

CITIZENS' CAMP GRADUATES IN ORGANIZED RESERVES.

Instructions have been issued by the War Department informing commanding generals of all corps areas, as follows: "With reference to the enlistment in the grade of private in the National Guard and the Organized Reserves of those Citizens' Military Training Camps candidates who shall satisfactorily complete the Red Course and are properly qualified, you are advised that it is the desire of the department that such enlistments be encouraged by every available means, and that candidates be afforded every opportunity to become familiar with the missions, advantages and obligations of the above mentioned components of the Army of the United States. You are further advised that the recent actions of the War Department with respect to the recruitment of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, are modified and amended in so far as to permit the enlistment in the Enlisted

Reserve Corps, in the grade of private upon graduation, of such Citizens' Military Training Camps candidates as shall satisfactorily complete the Red Course, are properly qualified, in accordance with the provisions of S.R. No. 44b and S.R. No. 48, and do not desire service in the National Guard. Upon enlistment, these Reservists will be assigned to units of the Organized Reserves in the vicinity of their places of residence, or will be carried and accounted for as 'unassigned' in the corps area, pending the completion of the organization of such units."

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate July 22, 1921.

The Senate on July 22 confirmed all the Army nominations of July 12, as published on page 1225 our issue of July 10, and those of July 14 and 18, on page 1240, our issue of July 23.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nomination received by the Senate July 22, 1921.

MEMBER OF THE CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION.
Col. Herbert Deakins, C.E., U.S.A., for appointment as member of California Debris Commission, vice Col. E. Eveleth Winslow, C.E., U.S.A.

Nominations received by the Senate July 25, 1921.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.
Officers' Reserve Corps—To be brigadier general: Jacob F. Walters, from July 18, 1921; Howard S. Borden, late brigadier general, U.S.A., from July 13, 1921.

THE ARMY.

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.
Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.
Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 172-0, JULY 27, 1921, WAR DEPT.

Major A. D. Cummings, I.G.D., Aug. 15, 1921, to San Francisco, Calif., for duty.
Capt. C. O. Reed, M.C., is transferred to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., for further observation and treatment.
Lieut. Col. G. W. Biegler, Cav., to Camp Travis, Texas, Aug. 15, for duty.

Major J. I. McMullen, Cav., to ETAIN SHEDLU VBMFF Capt. C. S. Maubley, Cav., to West Point, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1921, to the Superintendent, U.S. Military Academy, for duty as instructor. Captain Maubley's name is placed on the D.O.L.
First Lieut. H. Knight, Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., Cavalry School, on Sept. 11, 1921, for duty.

Major B. Lyerly, 79th F.A., to Fort Howard, Md., 3d Corps Area, for duty, and his name is placed on the D.O.L.

Major M. J. Hickok, C.A.C., to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty, and his name is removed from the D.O.L.

Major P. H. Herman, C.A.C., to Cincinnati, Ohio, as professor of military science and tactics, University of Cincinnati, for duty, and his name is placed on the D.O.L.

Capt. T. R. Wallace, Inf., U.S.A., is honorably discharged from the service of the U.S. for the convenience of the Government at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., his services being no longer required.

Capt. J. J. Buckley, 25th Inf., to Nogales, Ariz., for duty.

Lieut. Col. G. B. Pritchard, Jr., U.S.A., retired, from further active duty and to home.

Leaves of absence for periods specified as follows: Two months is granted Col. J. E. Woodward, Inf., Aug. 25, 1921, with permission to leave; three months is granted Major L. C. Brinton, Jr., C.A.C., upon his arrival in the U.S.; one month and fifteen days is granted Major A. F. Drake, J.A., Sept. 1, 1921, with permission to leave the continental limits of the U.S.; three months is granted Major C. A. Lewis, Inf., one month is granted Capt. B. E. Moore, Inf., upon arrival in Manila, P.I.; one month is granted Capt. S. G. Stewart, Cav., Aug. 1, 1921; two months is granted 1st Lieut. E. F. James, F.A., Aug. 1, 1921, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days; one month is granted 1st Lieut. C. W. Hensley, F.A., Aug. 21, 1921; one month to 1st Lieut. T. North, F.A., Aug. 28, 1921; one month to 1st Lieut. E. G. Gross, F.A., Aug. 21, 1921; one month to 1st Lieut. M. P. Calhoun, F.A., Aug. 20, 1921; one month to 1st Lieut. C. H. Swartz, F.A., Aug. 2, 1921.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. A. B. Mangum, P.S., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Resignation by Capt. G. B. Kent, M.C., as an officer of the Army, Aug. 15, 1921, is accepted.

Contract Surgeon H. A. Burke, U.S.A., to C.O., Camp Lee, Va., for duty.

G.O. 26, JUNE 30, 1921, WAR DEPT.

This order directs an apportionment of the appropriation "Transportation of the Army and its supplies, fiscal year 1922," so as to avoid the creation of a deficiency in funds for these purposes.

DECORATIONS AND CITATIONS.

G.O. 28, JULY 2, 1921, WAR DEPT.

Awards of distinguished-service cross for extraordinary heroism at places named:

John H. O'Connor, lieut. col., then major, 137th Inf., 35th Div., Montebreu Woods.

Samuel I. Johnson, major, 27th Inf., Vladivostok, Siberia.

Harrison S. Beecher, capt., 347th M.G. Bn., 91st Div., Genesee.

Mahlon H. Harris, capt., 312th Inf., 78th Div., Grand Pré.

Robert B. McFarland, 2d lieut., 102d Inf., 26th Div., Belien Bois.

George Matthews, Jr., 2d lieut., 195th M.G. Bn., 27th Div., Arbre Guernon, France.

Joseph Saide, pvt. 1st cl., 116th Inf., 29th Div., Molleville Farm, France.

Emerson R. Smith, pvt. 1st cl., 4th Inf., 3d Div., Charnel.

Tribot-Laspiere, capt., 1st Algerian Tirailleurs, French army, Bois de Belleau, France.

Awards, posthumous, of distinguished-service cross for extraordinary heroism:

Colman E. O'Flaherty, 1st lieut., chaplain, 28th Inf., 1st Div., Vervy, France.

Clifford W. Henry, 2d lieut., 102d Inf., 26th Div., St. Mihiel offensive.

Oliver W. Holmes, pvt., 358d Inf., 39th Div., Limey, France.

Awards of distinguished-service medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services:

William P. Jackson, col., Inf., U.S.A., then brig. gen., as brigade commander, 74th Inf. Brigade, A.E.F., operations against enemy in France and Belgium.

Charles S. Lincoln, col., G.S.C., U.S.A., while a member of G-1 section of G.S., G.H.Q., A.E.F., later as Deputy Chief of Staff G-1 and later as Asst. Chief of Staff G-1.

Lewis W. Call, major, then col., J.A.G.D., U.S.A., as chief of contracts and claims section, J.A.G.O., 1917 to 1920.

Citations for gallantry in action at places noted. Two silver stars may be placed upon the ribbon of the Victory medal awarded this officer:

Robert C. Bunge, capt., 149th Inf., 37th Div., Montfaucon, France, and Ivroy, France.

A silver star may be placed upon the ribbon of the Victory medals awarded to the following:

William F. Froehoff, capt., 38th Inf., 3d Div., Fiammes, France.

John H. Eye, 1st lieut., F.A., then capt., 10th F.A., 3d Div., George D. Kingery, 1st lieut., 148th Inf., 37th Div., Olsenev, Belgium.

John P. Watson, 1st lieut., 128th Inf., 32d Div., Juvigny, France.

Orvel Halley, sergt., 28th Inf., 1st Div., Solismans, France.

George W. Howell, sergt., 28th Inf., 1st Div., Sedan, France.

Frederick G. Lammak, sergt., 28th Inf., 1st Div., Exermont.

Herbert Preston, sergt., 28th Inf., 1st Div., Exermont.

Floyd H. Weeks, sergt., 28th Inf., 1st Div., Exermont.
Aaron B. Callicott, corpl., 28th Inf., 1st Div., Cantigny.
William F. Dembarter, corpl., 28th Inf., 1st Div., Santigny.
Eric G. Fegracus, corpl., 28th Inf., 1st Div., Cantigny.
John Gibson, corpl., 28th Inf., 1st Div., Exermont, France.
Constant Golondrialer, corpl., 28th Inf., 1st Div., Exermont.
Bruce E. McFarland, corpl., 28th Inf., 1st Div., Exermont.
Robert J. Ahern, pvt. 1st cl., 125th Inf., 32d Div., Chateau-Thierry.

Leonard Dale, pvt. 1st cl., 28th Inf., 1st Div., Exermont.

Norbert H. Fecher, pvt. 1st cl., 28th Inf., 1st Div., Sedan.

Bill Gibson, pvt. 1st cl., 28th Inf., 1st Div., Exermont.

Harry F. Gungrich, pvt. 1st cl., 28th Inf., 1st Div., Cantigny.

Sven Karshberg, pvt., 104th Inf., 26th Div., Boursches.

George W. Lee, pvt., 28th Inf., 1st Div., Exermont.

Stephen E. Brown, sec. Y.M.C.A., caring for wounded during heavy enemy bombardment.

CIRCULAR 181, JULY 12, 1921, WAR DEPT.

This circular authorizes the use of tabards attached to the bugles or trumpets of company buglers. Fully described on page 1221, our issue of July 16.

ARMY MUSIC SCHOOL BULLETIN.

Circular 198, July 25, 1921, War Dept.

The following "Army Music School Bulletin" is published:

Army Music School Bulletin,

Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., June 30, 1921.

The Army Music School has been reorganized under provisions of A.R. 350-155, dated March 7, 1921. These regulations provide for a permanent school detachment, a band of thirty-six pieces, a class of 150 bandmen, a class of ten soloists and a class of twenty probationary and thirty band-leader students. Probationary students who prove they possess the necessary qualifications will be eligible for the band-leaders course. Subjects taught are instrumental training on all band instruments, theory of music, ear training, arranging and transposition, conducting, pedagogy, composition, history of music, band administration and general educational subjects. The school is located at Governors Island, New York city. . . . is the musical center of the United States; students have the opportunity to hear the best of operas, symphony concerts, band concerts and recitals.

The Army Music School is also affiliated with the Institute of Musical Art of the City of New York, one of the leading musical schools of the United States. Through the kindness of Dr. Damrosch, director of the Institute of Musical Art, fifteen scholarships a year are granted to the Army Music School, thus assuring students instruction under such famous musicians as Dr. Percy Goetschius and Franklin W. Robinson; orchestral and choral experience under direction of Dr. Damrosch; and associations of student life at the Institute. . . . If you have musical talent and seriously desire a first-class musical education, what is such a course worth to you? At least \$5,000. One graduate since he has returned to civil life is earning \$600 a month.

For the probation students course, application should be made at once to your commanding officer to take the preliminary examination. For the band, bandmen or soloists courses, application should be made to The Adjutant General of the Army for assignment to the Army Music School. Candidates will be assigned to courses according to their demonstrated ability. Two hundred vacancies still exist.

3D CORPS AREA.

Hqrs. 3d Corps Area—G.O. 30, July 26, 1921—Under the provisions of par. 196, A.R. 1913, the undersigned assumes command of 3d Corps Area. Charles J. Bailey, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. J. J. PERSHING, G. OF THE A. C. OF S.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. J. M. Coward, G.S., is extended twenty-three days, with permission to leave continental limits of U.S. (July 22, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. S. O. Fuqua, G.S., to Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif., for transportation to Honolulu, H.I., Sept. 7, 1921, for duty. (July 26, W.D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Col. H. P. McCain, A.G.D., upon his own application, is retired from active service, after more than forty years' service, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882. He is retired with the rank of major general under the provisions of sec. 26 of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, and sec. 4c of the act of June 4, 1920. He will proceed to his home. (July 22, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Rigby, J.A., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 5 for duty. (July 23, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Leave two months, Aug. 5, 1921, to Lieut. Col. P. Hurst, I.G. (July 22, 4th C.A.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Lieut. Col. I. L. Hunt, Q.M.C., to Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, for duty. (July 23, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. J. E. Shiley, Q.M.C., to Sacramento, Calif., for duty. (July 26, W.D.)

Major J. W. I. Melvin, Q.M.C., is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for further observation and treatment. (July 23, W.D.)

Capt. S. I. Strong, Q.M.C., to McAllen, Texas, for duty. (July 21, W.D.)

Capt. F. B. Lees, Q.M.C., to New York city in connection with graves registration activities at Hoboken, N.J. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave two months, July 10, 1921, is granted Capt. L. H. Palmer, Q.M.C. (July 1, 8th C.A.)

First Lieut. H. Harrell, Q.M.C., to Camp Benning, Ga., Sept. 18, 1921, for duty. (July 21, W.D.)

Tech. Sergt. T. Moynihan, Q.M.C., placed upon retired list at Norfolk General Intermediate Depot, Norfolk, Va., and to home. (July 19, W.D.)

Field Clerk A. A. Wells, Q.M.C., to Omaha, Nebr., for duty. (July 26, W.D.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. M. LORD, C.F.

Major G. M. Newell, F.D., Aug. 5, 1921, to the finance officer U.S.A., Washington, D.C., for duty. (July 26, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Leave two months and fifteen days, Aug. 15, 1921, granted Col. F. A. Winter, M.C. (July 14, 8th C.A.)

Leave four months granted Lieut. Col. E. M. Talbott, M.C., effective upon relief from present duty with permission to return to U.S. via Europe. (July 23, W.D.)

Major S. A. Moulton, M.C., to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., Medical Field Service School for duty. (July 21, W.D.)

Major C. Le Baron, Jr., M.C., is assigned to Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty. (July 18, 8th C.A.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Officers of D.C. to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., Aug. 1, 1921, for duty for purpose of pursuing a course of instruction: Capt. E. O. Hardwell, J. E. Eden, H. E. Guthrie, R. O. Leonard, W. E. Sankey; 1st Lieuts. J. O. Burr, C. K. Callery, E. W. Cowan, R. C. Craven, R. L. Danson, L. A. Jones, G. D. Lacey,

R. W. Leigh, C. C. Olson, J. S. Ross, M. A. Sanderson, A. Seay, H. S. Whitney, H. A. Winslow (July 21, W.D.).
 Capt. J. R. Haskin, D.O., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (July 21, W.D.).
 Capt. W. H. Siefert, D.C., to 9th Corps Area for assignment to duty and station and will join station to which assigned. (July 21, W.D.).
 Capt. M. H. Welch, D.C., Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif., to Manila, P.I., Oct. 7, 1921, for duty. (July 21, W.D.).
 First Lieut. F. A. Crane, D.C., to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., Aug. 1, 1921, for purpose of pursuing a course of instruction. (July 21, W.D.).

ENLISTED MEN.

Staff Sergt. J. Haanes, Med. Dept., placed upon retired list at Camp Bragg, N.C., and to home. (July 21, W.D.).

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

BRIG. GEN. A. A. FRIES, C.C.W.S.

Major A. L. Rockwood, C.W.S., is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., for further observation and treatment. (July 22, W.D.).
 First Lieut. C. D. Pearson, C.W.S., to Edgewood, Md., Edgewood Arsenal for duty. (July 21, W.D.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. L. H. BEACH, C.E.

Sick leave one month granted Capt. H. B. Post, C.E., is extended one month. (July 1, 8th C.A.).
 First Lieut. H. Haigh, Engrs., U.S.A., is honorably discharged from service of U.S., at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. (July 22, W.D.).
 Master Sergt. J. O'Brien, Engineer School Detachment, placed upon retired list at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., and to home. (July 19, W.D.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. O. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Sergt. S. H. Watson, O.D., placed upon retired list at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., and to home. (July 20, W.D.).

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Major H. G. Ingles, S.C., to Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif., for transportation from San Francisco to Manila, P.I., Oct. 5, 1921, for duty. (July 23, W.D.).
 Major L. H. Stanford, S.C., to Army Transport Service, Pier No. 2, Hoboken, N.J., for transportation to Panama Canal Zone Oct. 13, 1921, for duty. (July 23, W.D.).
 Leave one month, upon completion of his present duties at R.O.T.C. camp, Camp Alfred Hall, N.J., to Capt. J. L. Autrey, S.C., with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days. (July 21, W.D.).
 Capt. L. L. Clayton, S.C., as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, for duty. (July 25, W.D.).
 Capt. G. W. Morris, S.C., to Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif., for transportation to Hawaii Oct. 7, 1921, for duty. (July 25, W.D.).
 Capt. A. A. Farmer, S.C., upon completion of present tour of foreign service, is assigned to duty as assistant to the signal officer 3d Corps Area, Fort Howard, Md. (July 25, W.D.).

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, C.A.S.

First Lieut. W. H. Brookley, A.S., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty at Post Field. (July 21, W.D.).
 First Lieut. J. V. York, Jr., A.S., to Ross Field, Arcadia, Calif., Army Balloon School for duty and lighter-than-air training. (July 22, W.D.).
 Leave granted 1st Lieut. T. J. Carroll, A.S., is extended one month under exceptional circumstances. (July 23, W.D.).
 First Lieut. E. Shields, A.S., U.S.A., is honorably discharged from service of U.S., for convenience of Government, at General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (July 23, W.D.).
 First Lieut. L. G. Price, A.S. (Aeronautics), U.S.A., is honorably discharged from service of U.S., for convenience of Government, at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. (July 23, W.D.).
 Second Lieut. T. E. Kokjer, A.S., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for further observation and treatment. (July 23, W.D.).

CAVALRY.

MAJOR GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C.C.

Lieut. Col. I. L. Hunnaker, Cav., to Boston, Mass., for duty. Lieutenant Colonel Hunt's name is placed on the D.O.L. (July 26, W.D.).
 Leave one month and sixteen days, Aug. 31, 1921, granted Major W. W. Overton, 6th Cav. (July 15, 4th C.A.).
 Par. 45, S.O. 140-O, W.D., June 18, 1921, as assigns Major W. M. Blunt, Cav., to 5th Cav., Maria, Texas, for duty is revoked. Major Blunt's assignment to duty in War Plans Division, General Staff, Washington, from July 1, 1921, is announced. (July 7, W.D.).
 Major J. E. Lewis, Cav., having been transferred on July 11, 1921, to P.A., rank from July 1, 1920, will report to commandant Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla., Sept. 10, 1921, for duty as a student officer. (July 22, W.D.).
 Leave one month and twenty days, July 20, 1921, granted Major C. V. Simpson, Cav. (July 11, 8th C.A.).
 Leave one month and ten days, Aug. 1, 1921, to Major B. L. Burch, Cav. (D.O.L.). (July 18, 4th C.A.).
 Leave two months, Aug. 11, 1921, granted Capt. C. E. Dininger, 16th Cav. (July 14, 8th C.A.).
 The name of Capt. J. T. Cole, Cav., is removed from the D.O.L. (July 23, W.D.).
 Leave granted Capt. G. D. Wiltshire, Cav., is extended twenty days. (July 23, W.D.).
 Leave granted Capt. R. R. Maxwell, Cav., is extended two months. (July 18, 4th C.A.).
 Capt. J. O. Lawrence, Cav., to duty as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Aug. 25, 1921. (July 26, W.D.).
 Leave three months, Aug. 20, 1921, to Capt. H. H. Baird, 6th Cav. (July 23, 4th C.A.).
 Leave one month, Aug. 1, 1921, granted 1st Lieut. O. W. Koch, 8th Cav., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (July 11, 8th C.A.).

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.P.A.

The name of Major I. Jones, F.A., is removed from the D.O.L. (July 22, W.D.).
 Captains of F.A. to Fort Sill, Okla., Sept. 10 for duty as students: F. H. Timmerman, J. H. Ball and C. A. Wickliffe. (July 21, W.D.).
 Sick leave one month is granted Capt. D. J. Page, F.A. (July 25, W.D.).

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Major J. R. Ellis, C.A.C., Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., will report to Lieut. Col. K. C. Masteller, G.S. (C.A.C.), president of an Army retiring board at Fitzsimons General Hospital for examination by the board. (July 22, W.D.).
 The name of Major R. B. Crockett, C.A.C., is removed from the D.O.L. (July 22, W.D.).
 Capt. F. C. Howard, C.A.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced and to home. (July 22, W.D.).
 Capt. R. Hirsch, F.A., is assigned to 24th F.A. and to Fort Mason, Calif., transportation from San Francisco to Manila, P.I., Sept. 6, 1921, for duty. (July 23, W.D.).
 Capt. P. W. Hardie, C.A.C., to Pier No. 2, Hoboken, N.J., for transportation to Panama Canal Zone Oct. 13 for duty. (July 26, W.D.).
 Capt. E. F. Harmon, C.A.C., from duty in Panama Canal Department to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (July 26, W.D.).
 First Sergt. J. McCudden, Hqrs. Battery, 42d C.A., placed upon retired list at Camp Eustis, Va., and to home. (July 19, W.D.).

INFANTRY.

MAJOR GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, C.I.

Col. D. B. Devore, 10th Inf., to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty. (July 25, W.D.).
 Col. J. C. Castner, Inf., to Hqrs. 3d Corps Area, Fort Howard, Md., for duty. (July 25, W.D.).
 Lieut. Col. O. S. Eskridge, Inf., to Franklin Cantonment, Camp Meade, Md., Tank School for duty. (July 23, W.D.).
 Leave one month, Aug. 5, 1921, granted Major J. M. Cummins, Inf. (D.O.L.). (July 15, 4th C.A.).
 Major J. R. Mendenhall, Inf., is assigned to 28th Inf., Camp Dix, N.J., for duty. (July 21, W.D.).
 Leave one month granted Major C. S. Ritchel, Inf., Aug. 5, 1921, and to sail on transport scheduled to leave San Francisco, Calif., for Manila, P.I., Sept. 7, 1921. (July 23, W.D.).
 Leave two months, about Aug. 15, 1921, to Major L. W. Moseley, 19th Inf. (July 12, 5th C.A.).
 Major J. N. Robinson, 15th Inf., is transferred to 9th Inf., Camp Travis, Texas, upon completion of present tour of foreign service. (July 23, W.D.).
 Capt. J. J. Buckley, 29th Inf., is transferred to 25th Inf., Columbus, N.M., for duty. (July 21, W.D.).
 Capt. T. W. Sweet, Inf., relieved from duties as assistant military attaché, Warsaw, Poland, and to Washington to Chief of Staff for duty in Military Intelligence Division, General Staff. (July 22, W.D.).
 Capt. C. L. Williams, Inf., is assigned to 60th Inf. and upon expiration of leave to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (July 22, W.D.).
 Leave one month to Capt. R. B. Ellis, Inf. (D.O.L.). (July 14, 8th C.A.).
 Capt. E. Vasquez-Bruno, Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as assistant to Assistant Chief of Staff for Military Intelligence. Captain Vasquez-Bruno's name is placed on the D.O.L. (July 23, W.D.).
 Capt. E. W. Lockwood, Inf., to Sternberg General Hospital, Manila, P.I., for observation and treatment. (July 25, W.D.).
 Leave one month and ten days, with permission to visit U.S. to Capt. F. C. Browne, Inf., Aug. 28, 1921. (July 13, P.C. Dept.).
 Capt. G. L. Hopkins, 50th Inf., is transferred to Infantry School Detachment (colored), and upon expiration of leave to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty. (July 26, W.D.).
 Leave one month and fifteen days, Aug. 3, 1921, to 1st Lieut. S. E. Faine, 2d Inf. (July 12, 5th C.A.).
 Leave granted 1st Lieut. P. W. Kendall, 27th Inf., is extended one month. (July 25, W.D.).
 The leave granted 1st Lieut. W. L. Mitchell, Inf., to terminate at such time as will enable him to sail on transport from New York city Aug. 5, 1921. (July 26, W.D.).
 Sick leave three months granted 2d Lieut. C. B. Kelly, Inf., Aug. 1, 1921. (July 22, W.D.).
 Master Sergt. A. J. Hightower, Hqrs. Co., 47th Inf., placed upon retired list at Camp Lewis, Wash., and to home. (July 20, W.D.).
 First Sergt. J. Linder, 61st Inf., placed upon retired list at Camp Jackson, S.C., and to home. (July 25, W.D.).
 First Sergt. M. Harris, 61st Inf., placed upon retired list at Camp Jackson, S.C., and to home. (July 25, W.D.).

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. D. H. Edwards, P.S., retired, to Indianapolis, Ind., as assistant professor of military science and tactics. (July 23, W.D.).

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Brig. Gen. H. B. Bandholtz, U.S.A.; Col. J. D. Glennan, M.C.; Col. W. Smith, F.A.; Col. R. L. Longan, Inf.; Col. W. E. Cole, C.A.C.; Col. G. Williams, Cav., and Major D. H. Torrey, G.S., is appointed to meet on Aug. 1, 1921, at Washington for the purpose of recommending individuals who should be awarded decorations as authorized by the act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, and amendatory acts. Major E. B. Colladay, A.G.D., is detailed as recorder. (July 21, W.D.).
 The detail for the central Medical Department board appointed to meet at the Army Medical School, Washington, is as follows: Brig. Gen. W. D. McCaw, Med. Dept.; Col. R. T. Oliver, D.C.; Lieut. Col. P. D. Jones, M.C.; Lieut. Col. J. L. Shepard, M.C.; Lieut. Col. C. F. Craig, M.C.; Lieut. Col. R. J. Stanchfield, V.C.; Major L. S. Fountain, D.C.; Capt. R. A. Dickson, M.A.C.; Capt. E. A. Kelsor, V.C.; Lieut. Col. P. L. Jones as recorder. (July 22, W.D.).

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. L. J. Fleming, U.S.A., retired, from further active duty and to home. (July 26, W.D.).
 Major J. M. Kelso, U.S.A., retired, is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore. (July 22, W.D.).
 Major T. A. Rothwell, U.S.A., retired, is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, San Diego Junior College, San Diego, Calif. (July 22, W.D.).

RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation by Capt. J. L. Keane, C.A.C., as an officer of the Army, for the good of the service, is accepted. (July 21, W.D.).

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Leaves to officers for periods specified: One month to Lieut. Col. F. L. Case, Cav., upon his arrival in U.S.; one month, Aug. 1, 1921, to Lieut. Col. J. Justice, Inf.; one month to Capt. S. H. Sherrill, S.C.; two months to Capt. H. C. Snyder, Q.M.C., about Aug. 5, 1921; three months to Capt. I. A. Pelzman, M.C., about Aug. 1, 1921, with permission to return to U.S. via Europe; three months, Aug. 1, 1921, to 1st Lieut. J. T. Berry, F.A., with permission to leave on continental limits of U.S.; one month to 1st Lieut. C. F. Greene, A.S., upon relief from treatment at Letterman General Hospital. (July 21, W.D.).
 Leaves for periods indicated as follows: One month, Aug. 1, 1921, to Col. E. T. Conley, A.G.D.; three months to Col. F. E. Bamford, G.S., Aug. 1, 1921; one month, Aug. 10, 1921, to Lieut. Col. C. A. Trott, Inf.; one month, Aug. 1, 1921, to Lieut. Col. J. H. Bryson, G.S.; one month to Major L. E. Atkins, C.E., Aug. 1, 1921; twenty days to Major J. R. Mendenhall, Inf., Aug. 1, 1921, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days; one month and twenty-two days to Major W. Shippam, C.A.C., Aug. 7, 1921; one month to Capt. H. H. Pohl, C.E., Aug. 23, 1921; one month to Capt. M. J. Damos, D.C., Aug. 1, 1921; one month to Capt. R. B. Willis, F.A., Aug. 8, 1921; one month to Capt. K. S. Purdie, C.A.C., Aug. 1, 1921. (July 22, W.D.).
 Leaves for periods indicated as follows: One month and fifteen days, Aug. 1, 1921, to Capt. P. M. Elman, C.E.; one month to Capt. C. L. Mullins, jr., upon his arrival in U.S.; one month to Capt. R. M. Buffington, V.C., Aug. 1, 1921; two months to 1st Lieut. R. L. Allen, jr., F.A., Aug. 1, 1921; one month to 1st Lieut. W. F. H. Godson, jr., Cav., July 25, 1921. (July 22, W.D.).
 Leaves for periods indicated as follows: Two months, July 26, 1921, to Major P. D. Francis, M.C.; one month, upon completion of present leave, to Capt. E. Barott, 4th Cav.; one month, Aug. 1, 1921, to Capt. W. E. Lorence, C.E.; one month and four days, July 27, 1921, to Capt. R. W. Wilson, F.A. (D.O.L.); one month to Capt. K. Thomas, 1st Cav.; one month to 1st Lieut. P. O. Kelly, 17th Inf. (July 12, 8th C.A.).
 Leaves for periods specified as follows: One month and ten days, Aug. 1, 1921, to Capt. A. L. Tuttle, Inf.; one month, July 15, 1921, to Capt. J. J. Schmidt, 46th Inf., with permission to apply for an extension of one month; two months to Capt. W. G. Simmons, Cav. (D.O.L.), and on expiration to Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kas. (July 13, 8th C.A.).
 Leaves for periods indicated as follows: One month to Col. J. W. Barker, U.S.A., retired, Aug. 11, 1921, with permission to leave continental limits of U.S.; one month to Col. S. Lincoln, G.S., Aug. 5, 1921; two months to Major N. W. Campanale, Inf., Aug. 1, 1921; two months to Major R. Davis, S.C., Aug. 5, 1921; one month to Major C. Jones, G.S., July 26, 1921; three months to Chaplain J. F. Chenoweth, U.S.A., Aug. 15, 1921; one month to 1st Lieut. J. L. Gibney, 41st Inf., with permission to apply for an extension of one month; one month to 1st Lieut. W. J. Clear, Inf., with permission to apply for an extension of one month; two months to 1st Lieut. M. N. Clark, A.S., Aug. 10, 1921. (July 23, W.D.).
 Leaves granted for periods indicated as follows: One month and fifteen days to S. B. Akin, S.C., effective upon being relieved by Lieut. Col. T. Clinton, S.C.; two months to Major G. H. Peabody, A.S., Aug. 5, 1921; one month to Major O. B.

Bolibaugh, M.C., effective upon his arrival in U.S.; one month to Capt. R. B. McCullough, Cav., upon relief from duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; two months to 1st Lieut. E. L. Hurst, A.S., Aug. 1, 1921. (July 25, W.D.).

Leaves granted for periods indicated below: One month and fifteen days to Col. A. Carpenter, D.C., Aug. 10, 1921; one month to Lieut. Col. S. O. Fuqua, G.S., Aug. 5, 1921; one month and ten days to Major W. P. Boatwright, C.A.C., Aug. 1, 1921; two months to Major D. S. Lennar, C.A.C., Aug. 15, 1921, and to sail from New York city for C.E., Oct. 13, 1921; one month and twenty days to Major O. W. Baird, C.A.C., Sept. 10; one month and ten days to Major W. E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C., Aug. 1, 1921; one month to Capt. N. B. Simms, Q.M.C., effective upon his arrival in U.S.; two months to 1st Lieut. H. Brand, A.S., Aug. 5, 1921, with permission to leave continental limits of U.S.; one month to 1st Lieut. W. S. Nye, F.A., Aug. 20, 1921. (July 26, W.D.).

PLACED ON DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Officers placed on D.O.L.: Infantry—Cols. F. S. Cochen, A. Mitchell, J. E. Woodward, W. E. Welsh, I. C. Welborn, J. Bradley, F. C. Bolles, J. C. Castner, B. T. Simmons, F. L. Knudsen, P. Whitworth; Lieut. Cols. J. W. Beacham, jr., A. W. Foreman, L. D. Gasser, J. Justice, M. M. Keck, H. G. Price, J. W. Wright; Majors O. B. Cole, H. W. Fleet, R. H. Fletcher, jr., B. E. Grey, W. Krueger, E. E. McCammon, M. Madison, A. L. Singleton; Capt. R. S. Bateman, W. E. Bergin, J. S. Dougherty, H. D. Gibson, F. H. Hollingsworth, O. F. Lange, D. J. Myers, F. W. Rase, H. R. Priest, I. D. Ryder, R. G. St. James, R. C. Throckmorton, R. H. Neely, G. Villaret, jr.; 1st Lieuts. L. E. Gruber, A. S. Abel, A. E. McKenney, M. G. Oliver, A. B. Pence, D. H. Woodin, Cavalry—Cols. G. C. Barnhardt, W. J. Glasgow, W. R. Smedberg, jr., J. R. Linder, S. G. Jones; Capt. T. Brady, jr., Capt. Artillery Corps—Cols. L. C. Brown, F. C. Jewell, E. B. Martindale, jr., J. R. Procter; Lieut. Cols. S. D. Embick, J. P. Hopkins, A. H. Sunderland; Majors R. C. Garrett, R. I. McKenney, Field Artillery—Col. A. Moses; Lieut. Cols. J. P. Barnes, U. Birnie, jr., W. P. Ennis, G. R. Greene, F. W. Griffin, J. P. Robinson, E. T. Smith, R. W. Briggs, F. W. Clark, P. C. Doyle; Majors R. D. Johnson, C. A. Schleck, W. H. Winton; Capt. T. Handy, A. M. Gurney, Engineers—Capt. T. D. Stamps; 1st Lieuts. V. A. Boers, M. W. Gilland, C. L. Hahn, C. K. Harding, W. W. Wanamaker, Air Service—Major T. Duncan. (July 26, W.D.).

Officers placed on D.O.L.: Cols.—R. H. Allen, E. Croft, T. W. Darrab, C. R. Howland, J. H. Hughes, C. H. Miller, I. Newell, J. F. Preston and J. D. Taylor, Inf.; H. B. Crosby and T. A. Roberts, Cav.; P. R. Ward, C.A.C.; Lieut. Cols.—W. H. Burt and H. S. Pratt, F.A.; W. G. Peace, C.A.C.; Majors—H. S. Kilbourne, jr., and N. B. Kehkopf, F.A.; A. J. Cooper, C.A.C.; M. Brooke, W. T. Hannum and R. C. Moore, C.E. (July 26, W.D.).

REMOVED FROM DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Names of following officers are removed from D.O.L.: Infantry—Cols. S. L. Faison, J. J. Telford, jr., Majors M. J. O'Brien, P. R. Jordan, J. Nadai, Capt. J. D. Townsend, S. A. Anderson, J. J. Bethurum, W. A. Woodfield, G. Conrad, Cavalry—Majors J. Millikin, G. L. Holmes, J. K. Brown; Capt. P. Stretton, G. Walway, R. R. D. McCullough, Coast Artillery Corps—Major W. H. Hicks; Capt. B. R. Olmsted, Field Artillery—Major R. H. Lewis, Ordnance—Majors P. G. Blackmore, J. Mather. (July 26, W.D.).

OFFICERS RELIEVED AS MILITARY ATTACHES.

Col. C. S. Babcock, Cav., from Paris, France, to Washington for duty in Military Intelligence Division, General Staff. (July 21, W.D.).
 Lieut. Col. W. F. H. Godson, Cav., relieved as military attaché, Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 22, 1921, and to Washington to Chief of Staff for duty. (July 21, W.D.).
 Major T. F. Van Natta, jr., Cav., from duties as military attaché, Madrid, Spain, and Lisbon, Portugal, Sept. 28, 1921, and is assigned to 15th Cav., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (July 21, W.D.).
 Major R. F. Hyatt, F.A., relieved from duties as assistant military attaché, London, England, and to Fort Sill, Okla., Sept. 10, 1921, as student officer. Major Hyatt's name is removed from the D.O.L. (July 22, W.D.).
 Capt. H. L. McBride, F.A., from duties as assistant military attaché, Warsaw, Poland, is assigned to 15th F.A. and to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. Captain McBride's name is removed from the D.O.L. (July 21, W.D.).
 Capt. T. W. Sweet, Inf., relieved as assistant military attaché, Warsaw, Poland, and to Washington for duty. (July 21, W.D.).
 Capt. F. C. Jedlicka, F.A., from duties as assistant military attaché, Prague, Czechoslovakia, and is detailed as assistant military attaché, Warsaw, Poland, and to Washington. (July 21, W.D.).
 Capt. W. W. Jenna, Inf., from duties as assistant military attaché, Athens, Greece, and Belgrade, Yugoslavia, and is assigned to 41st Inf., Camp Meade, Md., for duty with regiment. Captain Jenna's name is removed from the D.O.L. (July 21, W.D.).
 Capt. H. A. Brickley, Inf., relieved from duties as assistant military attaché, Bucharest, Rumania, and is assigned to 41st Inf., Camp Meade, Md., for duty with regiment. Captain Brickley's name is removed from the D.O.L. (July 21, W.D.).
 Capt. J. S. Winslow, F.A., is relieved from duties as assistant military attaché, Constantinople, Turkey, and Sofia, Bulgaria, and assigned to 15th F.A. Camp Travis, Texas, for duty with regiment. Captain Winslow's name is removed from the D.O.L. (July 21, W.D.).
 Capt. H. L. McBride, F.A., relieved from duties as assistant military attaché, Warsaw, Poland, and is assigned to 15th F.A. Upon expiration of leave to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. Relieved from D.O.L. (July 22, W.D.).

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Warrant Officer F. Jansen to St. Louis, Mo., for duty. (July 20, W.D.).
 Warrant Officer M. See to El Paso, Texas, for duty. (July 20, W.D.).
 Warrant Officer J. P. Diehl to Erie Proving Ground, Port Clinton, Ohio, for duty. (July 19, W.D.).

ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Army Field Clerk D. R. Shirley to Chief of Cavalry, Twentieth and C streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., for duty. (July 21, W.D.).
 Army Field Clerk O. P. Van Lobstein to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (July 25, W.D.).
 Sick leave two months, with permission to visit U.S., is granted Army Field Clerk H. J. Whelan, U.S.A. (July 13, P.C. Dept.).

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Officers detailed for a course of instruction in communication engineering at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., for the school year 1921-22, and relieved and about Aug. 1, 1921, to the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, for duty: Majors F. G. Delano, D. McL. Crawford; Capt. W. H. Johnson, E. R. Petzing, C. A. Powell, H. Reichelderfer; 1st Lieut. J. T. Filgate. (July 22, W.D.).

G.C.M. CASES.

Lieut. Leland C. McAuley, Air Ser., U.S.A. (then temporary captain, Cavalry), was convicted by a G.C.M. at Fort Sam Houston on Jan. 20, 1921, of having fraudulently applied to his own use two horses, the property of the Government, and charged the Government sums aggregating \$151 as additional pay for private mounts. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service, which the President confirmed May 20, 1921. (G.C.M.O. 41, May 19, 1921, W.D.).
 First Lieut. David H. Trevor, 17th F.A., U.S.A., was brought before a G.C.M. at Governors Island on Nov. 13, 1920, and convicted of having lived at San Antonio, Texas, with a woman not his wife; of having fraudulently permitted himself to be enrolled as an officer of the Army under the name of David H. Trevor, when his name was David Cohen; of having issued fraudulent checks; of violation of the 95th A.W.; of embezzlement of funds of Headquarters Co., 17th F.A., and was sentenced to be dismissed the Army. President Harding confirmed the sentence on June 14, 1921. (G.C.M.O. 44, June 14, 1921, W.D.).
 First Lieut. Clarence F. King, Philippine Scouts, was convicted by a G.C.M. at Fort Santiago, P.I., on March 30, 1921, of having failed to report with his company for review, of falsehood and of having been intoxicated at officers' call, these offenses having taken place at Camp Stotsenburg, H.I., and was sentenced to be dismissed the Service, which President Harding confirmed. (G.C.M.O. 47, July 1, 1921, W.D.).

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Brig. Gen. William S. Peirce, Assistant Chief of Ordnance, has been designated to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Col. John L. Rice, Ord. Dept., as representative of the War Department group of the American Engineering Standards Committee.

The War Department announces award of the Distinguished Service Medal to Col. Robert O. Van Horn, U. S. A., for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services on Nov. 3, 1918, when he led the 9th Infantry against the enemy position at the Bois de Belval, France. Colonel Van Horn, who was born in Arizona, is a graduate of the U. S. M. A., the School of the Line and of the Army Staff College. He is at present stationed at Fort Leavenworth.

The D. S. M. has been awarded to Major Earl McFarland, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., then colonel, Ord. Dept., for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service, first, in charge of the design, development and production of all machine guns, automatic rifles and accessories thereto, for the Army of the U. S.; for service in organizing the industries of the country to meet the unprecedented demands for automatic arms created after the entrance of the United States into the World War, and later as special assistant to the Chief of Ordnance in charge of all matters pertaining to small arms, automatic arms and equipment. Major McFarland is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, class of 1906. He is at present on duty at Springfield, Mass.

To be Brigadier General, O. R. C.

Two brigadier generals of the Officers' Reserve Corps were nominated by the President on July 25—Howard Seymour Borden, of Newark, N. J., and Jacob Franklin Wolters, of Houston, Texas. General Borden joined the New Jersey National Guard on Aug. 17, 1917, and has held the grades of captain, major and colonel, successively. He was a brigadier general, U. S. A., in the emergency. He received Federal recognition as a brigadier general of the New Jersey National Guard on Dec. 21, 1920. General Wolters served as first lieutenant of a Texas regiment, U. S. Volunteers, in the Spanish-American War, and has been a member of the Texas National Guard for a number of years. He was recognized as a brigadier general, Texas National Guard, on April 1, 1918, and has continued in that grade since then.

General Wood's Future Plans.

Reports prevalent in Washington that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., now in the Philippines as head of the Wood-Forbes mission making inquiry as to the conditions of the islands for self-government, may be appointed governor-general of the Philippines, appear to have some foundation. From a source close to the President it was learned that General Wood had assured the President that if there should be a duty of responsibility to which Mr. Harding desired to assign him he would relinquish acceptance of the appointment as head of the University of Pennsylvania. It is generally expected that the appointment of General Wood as governor-general of the Philippines will be announced soon.

Court-Martial Acquits Colonel Shelley.

Lieut. Col. James E. Shelley, Q. M. C., was acquitted by a general court-martial sitting at Washington, D. C., on July 20, of charges growing out of the shooting of a colored stableman on May 16. The charges were violation of the 98d and 99th Articles of War, three specifications. On each charge and each specification he was found not guilty. The case aroused more than ordinary interest in Washington, where the shooting occurred, and it was the first to be tried in that city since the enactment of new Articles of War on June 4, 1920. Colonel Shelley is on duty in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Lieutenant Roullot Exonerated.

Lieut. John P. Roullot, Air Ser., U. S. A., has been exonerated of a charge that he had used Government supplies and labor in the upkeep of his own automobile. He was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner McCabe in Brooklyn, N. Y., on July 28. At the hearing it was shown that Lieutenant Roullot and another officer, on duty with him at Mitchell Field, had bought from their own funds an automobile in New York, also purchased parts with which to repair the machine and had shipped them all to Mitchell Field. It was proved that while Government mechanics had worked on the automobile, they did so on their own time and had been paid by Lieutenant Roullot personally.

Quartermaster Corps Picnic on Aug. 6.

Officers and employees of the Quartermaster General's Office, and those of the Quartermaster Corps in and near Washington, are planning for a picnic to be held Aug. 6, at Marshall Hill, Md., a short distance down the Potomac river from Washington. Members of the party are to meet at the Munitions Building and march down to the wharves in a body, led by the Quartermaster band from Camp Holabird, Md., to reach the wharves a few minutes before 2:30 p. m., and there board a steamer. Competitive athletic events between the different divisions will be a feature and prizes will be awarded. Every one going should provide enough to eat for himself, and after the athletic contests are over, it is probable everything brought for dinner will be pooled and all will eat together. Round trip tickets are to be in the hands of each athletic representative of the respective Quartermaster Corps divisions for sale Aug. 1.

ARMY ITEMS.

New Location for Chaplains' School.

The vacating of Camp Grant, Ill., as directed by the War Department, involves a new location for the Chaplains' Service School which has been conducted with signal success at this camp. The matter is under consideration with a view to finding a suitable central location where the necessary accommodations are available. None of the several sites suggested has yet met the approval of the Secretary of War.

Praise for Crew of U. S. A. T. Buford.

Major Gen. H. L. Rogers, the Quartermaster General, has received from the Secretary of State a letter of appreciation written by the Japanese Ambassador in Washington praising the gallant conduct of the crew on the U. S. A. T. Buford, which rescued all hands on the Japanese steamship Tokuyo Maru, which caught fire and was wrecked off Tillamook Head, Ore., on May 2 last. Baron Shidehara writes that his government has learned with deep gratification of the prompt and invaluable assistance rendered, and is appreciative of the efficiency

and resourcefulness of the crew of the American transport and for the attention shown the crew of the Tokuyo Maru after they were safely aboard the Buford; and extends its sincere thanks.

New Rifle Cleaning Solution.

The Ordnance Department has compounded what is believed to be a better solution for the cleaning of rifles than has ever been known. Samples of the compound have been submitted to the Infantry and Cavalry boards for practical tests, and also to the Infantry rifle team now training at Fort Niagara, N. Y., for the National Rifle Matches.

Offices of Cemeterial Division Moved.

Col. George H. Penrose, Chief of the Cemeterial Division, office of Quartermaster General, has succeeded in having his offices moved from the War Trade Building, on account of the excessive heat due to the low ceilings and flat roof of that building. The organization will go back to the Munitions Building and occupy portions of the fourth wing on the second and third floors.

New Rifles to be Tested.

The Ordnance Department has developed about a hundred rifles of a new type, the general design conforming in the main with the regulation Springfield, but particular attention being given to a smoother finish of the bolt and chamber mechanism looking to effecting more rapid fire than has heretofore obtained. The rifles have been sent to the Infantry Board, Camp Benning, for test and recommendation. The results of the field tests to which these guns will be submitted will be watched with considerable interest.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

Discharge of Soldiers Under Eighteen Years of Age.

The discharge of soldiers under eighteen years of age upon the application of parent or guardian is not mandatory, if the soldier is awaiting trial, or the result of trial, or serving a sentence of confinement imposed by court-martial; but is instead an administrative matter appropriate for the exercise of executive discretion, the War Department has informed all concerned, directing attention to Circular No. 173, W. D., 1921. Each such case will be decided by officers exercising court-martial jurisdiction over the soldier and the offense involved. Liberality should be shown in discharging such soldiers, the War Department states; and only those charged with or convicted of the most serious offenses should be denied discharge.

Payment of Hostesses by Contributions.

Corps area and department commanders have been informed by the War Department that in posts where a commanding officer wishes a hostess retained and there are no War Department funds available, an Army hostess may be retained and her salary paid from local contributed funds. This may be done provided that War Department regulations as contained in Circular No. 225, W. D., 1920, are strictly adhered to.

Exchanges for Troops on Transports.

Paragraph 1, Special Regulations 59, authorizing commanding officers to establish exchanges when troops are absent from posts does not authorize the establishment of organization exchanges by troops traveling on Army transports, the War Department has ruled.

Construction Work During Fiscal Year.

Chiefs of the supply branches have been instructed by the War Department that after the budget for 1922 is approved and apportionments made, chiefs will prepare and forward to The Adjutant General complete programs of all construction work deemed advisable during the fiscal year. Each project is to show its necessity, an estimate of cost, etc., and be classed as (a) absolutely necessary and cannot be deferred, and (b) necessary but may be deferred. Each program is to provide for all construction work which can be foreseen and to provide for all construction work required in order to prevent subsequent requests for additional funds for changes, alterations or additions.

Sale of Rifles and Spare Parts to Officers.

Action has been taken by the War Department, directing that Par. 1520, Army Regulations, which authorizes the sale of service arms, etc., to officers, be construed as including rifles and spare parts. Rifles may also be sold to National Guard officers and members of the O. R. C. under the usual regulations.

STANDARD DESIGN OF SAM BROWNE BELT.

Under the supervision of Louis Heuer, of the Quartermaster General's Office, Major Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General, has made up at the Jefferson depot for Army supplies, at Jeffersonville, Ind., six different designs of the Sam Browne belt, which have been submitted to Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff, for his selection of one to be adopted as standard or for his directions in regard to any change that should be made. Although he was pleased generally with one of the designs, General Pershing has suggested a few minor alterations and the Quartermaster General is proceeding to have a belt made incorporating these changes, which will be adopted as standard by the War Department. The new belt will have two shoulder straps, both to be worn in the field, and the single shoulder strap over the right shoulder when not on duty with troops in the field. There is to be one saber attachment, one magazine pocket, leather—double, and slides for first aid pouch, canteen and holster. The slides and all attachments are detachable. There is some complaint on account of the discomfort caused by wearing the Sam Browne belt, especially in hot weather, but it is generally conceded that it adds to the military appearance of an officer in uniform besides enabling one to distinguish a commissioned officer from a field clerk, enlisted man, or warrant officer even at considerable distance.

MECHANICAL TIME FUSES.

For years the ordnance engineers of all nations have been attempting to develop a mechanical time fuse that is accurate in functioning and simple in manufacture, a very difficult undertaking. Such a fuse has become doubly important since the introduction of anti-aircraft guns which throw their projectiles into the upper strata where the air is rarified. This variation in density renders time train fuses inaccurate. The armies desire a fuse that will function as accurately at high elevations as at low. The solution that appears to be the only one is a mechanical time fuse in which the time element

operates on the principle of a watch or clock. It is not simple to design a time-keeping device that will withstand shock of discharge from the gun. The Ordnance Department has been working on this problem for many years, and in the last two years has made some definite progress. The watch-makers and clock-makers have been interested and have done some creditable development work. The Germans prior to the war had developed a mechanical time fuse but their designs were complicated and difficult to manufacture.

CHAPLAINS' CONFERENCE IN CANAL ZONE.

A regular feature of the chaplains' work in the Canal Zone is a monthly conference participated in by all Army and Navy chaplains stationed there on the first Monday of each month. At a conference on June 6 at Fort Amador, the chaplains were guests of Col. Arthur P. S. Hyde, education, recreation and morale officer. An unusually interesting program began with devotional exercises in the post chapel conducted by Colonel Hyde. A joint session was held with the Director of Women's Relations and the hostesses present, to consider "Co-operation between Hostesses and Chaplains." For this part Miss Charlotte W. Morrison, director, presided and a very interesting discussion resulted in the appointment of a committee consisting of Chaplain Claude S. Harkey, 11th Engrs.; Miss Morrison and Mrs. Effie Butler, hostess at Fort Amador, was appointed to consider a definite program of co-operation. The chaplains were then conducted through the post school by Major Stewart S. Giffin, C. A. C., E. and R. O. and director of the school, which is an unusually good one, including basic and advanced educational courses. Later the conference was addressed by Mr. Howard Wade Kinsey, music director, on "Voice Production." The chaplains then paid their respects to Col. H. L. Steele, C. A. C., commanding coast defenses of Balboa; after which they adjourned to Colonel Hyde's quarters for luncheon. A brief business meeting was then held with Colonel Hyde, president of the Panama Canal Association of Army and Navy Chaplains, in the chair. At the conclusion those present drove out to the fortified islands comprising Fort Grant and put in an enjoyable hour visiting batteries located on Flenemo Island. The conference adjourned to reconvene for the July meeting at Fort Sherman. Those present included Col. Arthur P. S. Hyde, C. A. C., and Chaplains John E. Chester, Claude S. Harkey, Samuel B. Knowles and Frank L. Miller. Chaplain Aristeo-V. Simoni was unable to attend owing to illness; while Chaplains William J. Keefe, U. S. A., and John H. S. Putnam, U. S. N., were absent, the former on leave and the latter on a cruise to South America. The ladies present for the joint session included Miss Charlotte W. Morrison, Mrs. Effie Butler, Miss Mary E. Purcell, Miss Leola Wheeler and Mrs. Ida M. Burns.

SMALL ARMS FIRING SCHOOL.

The Small Arms Firing School which the War Department conducts each year in connection with the Government marksman competitions known as the National Matches will be held on the Camp Perry, Ohio, rifle range beginning Aug. 27. In addition to teams from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the National Guard, the Secretary of War has authorized to attend the National Matches, at Government expense, a team of civilian riflemen from each state. The competition program begins Sept. 6, with the matches of the National Rifle Association of America, among which are many of the most historic of marksmanship events. The National Matches, of which the National Team Rifle Match is the principal event, begin on Sept. 13, following the matches of the N. R. A., and closing the Camp Perry shooting season.

DISCHARGE BY PURCHASE FROM ARMY APPROVED.

Discharge from the Regular Army of enlisted men by purchase has been approved by Secretary Weeks, who on July 26 directed The Adjutant General to publish a circular containing the rules governing purchase of discharge from the Army. This order will rescind G. O. No. 31, 1914, and Circular No. 96, W. D., 1921. Provisions are to be embodied in the first, second and third sections of the forthcoming circular that the instructions of June 30, 1916, and of April 16, 1917, suspending discharge by purchase be rescinded. Par. 48, Compilation of Orders, W. D., which regulates discharge by purchase and by reason of dependent relatives, will be amended accordingly, and the new circular will carry the changes necessary to conform to the present law.

ARMY TO CARE FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Secretary of War Weeks announced on July 23 that the work of caring for families of American soldiers returning from Europe, which has been performed by the American Red Cross at the Port of New York, will hereafter be done by the commanding officer at Fort Slocum, who has been directed to confer with the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross regarding the details of the services heretofore rendered to the wives and families of American soldiers who have returned from Germany. Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, commanding the A. F. in G., has likewise been informed of the change in arrangement.

REUNION OF THE 91ST DIVISION.

Plans are in progress for the annual reunion of the 91st Division Association which is to be held at Los Angeles, Calif., on Sept. 24-25. The publicity committee, of which Major J. W. Sutphen, who served overseas with the 362d Infantry, is chairman, is being enlarged by the addition of a representative in each city, town and village in the 9th Corps Area. In a short time recruiting committees are to be named in each community in the area and efforts made to obtain "re-enlistments" in the division for the duration of the reunion. It is expected that between 15,000 and 20,000 former members and friends of the division will attend.

RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY.

Secretary Weeks directed on July 28 that no more retired officers of the Army be called to active duty from this date, until further orders. With the reduction of the enlisted strength of the Army and the concentration of the greater part of the force in three camps, it is estimated there will be available sufficient officers who are on the active list to perform all duties, hence the relief of many retired officers from active duty is anticipated.

KING & KING

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ISSUE OF UNIFORMS TO VETERANS STOPPED.

Apparently the average discharged soldier does not
know that a provision in the Army Appropriation act of
June 30, 1921, except in case of application received
prior to June 1, 1921, stopped further issue of uni-
form clothing to those who did not receive it when
they left the Service, and the Quartermaster Corps has
made definite announcement that no further applica-
tions can be filled, though many hundred new ones are
received each week. From July 15 to July 22, for ex-
ample, the Atlanta General Intermediate Depot had 452
applications from discharged soldiers for uniform cloth-
ing. Most of these had been received before June 1 and
had been returned to applicants for additional informa-
tion. Together with 357 applications held over from
the week previous, this made an aggregate of 809 ap-
plications, of which 435 were filled. The Quartermaster
General of the Army feels that it is to the interest of all
concerned to make it known that no further new issues
can be made, whether or not men received their full out-
fit upon discharge.

RELIEF MAPS TO MARK FIELDS OF WORLD WAR.

The board of officers appointed to mark the battlefields
of Europe, of which Col. John McA. Palmer, U.S.A., is
president, has approved a suggestion by Col. Oliver L.
Spaulding, U.S.A., a member of the board, that the mark-
ing device be in the form of a relief map. Each map,
made either of bronze or porcelain and in colors, would
mark a sector in which the American forces operated in
the World War. For example, the map set upon the
heights of the Ourcq would orient the sector so that it
would show all the battle lines. Reading the map would

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guide any visitor. The maps, which would be about
four by six feet, would be mounted upon an appropri-
ate pedestal bearing a bronze tablet with data as to
the organizations taking part in the operations. They
would be set up in all sectors in France and Belgium
where American troops were engaged, and there is little
doubt that the consent of these two governments will be
extended to the United States for their erection. The
board will eventually go to Europe to supervise the plac-
ing of the memorials. The maps will be historically
correct, for it is intended to work them out from the
original battle maps of Gen. John J. Pershing, com-
mander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces.

CONGESTION IN PROMOTION LIST UNRELIEVED.

There is no change in the situation relative to Army
promotions due to the failure of the Senate Committee
on Military Affairs to report out for confirmation the
promotion of Major Robert Gray Peck, Inf., U.S.A. Major
Peck has not yet had a hearing before the commit-
tee because of the hearings on the amendment to the
promotion list provisions of the law. Meanwhile promo-
tions above and below Major Peck to fill vacancies are
being made where unaffected by the block. The majors
whose promotions to lieutenant colonel were confirmed
are still in the grade of major because the War Depart-
ment holds that it cannot promote them under the law,
so commissions in the higher grade have been withheld.

RULES FOR FLYING OVER CITIES OR TOWNS.

Rules governing the flying of Army Air Service craft
over cities, towns and other populous or built-up dis-
tricts have been issued by the War Department in Gen-
eral Orders. Acrobatic flying over such places or over
assemblages of persons gathered on the borders of flying
fields to witness demonstrations is forbidden for both
heavier and lighter-than-air craft, except when the mis-
sion prescribed by proper military authorities requires
low altitude flying. Free balloons will not fly over such
localities with a drag rope loose. Anchors will never
be used in such localities. In flying over assemblages
of people flying in heavier-than-air craft will never be
done at an altitude of less than 1,000 feet or at an alti-
tude and position from which glide with dead motor can-
not be made to a safe landing field without danger to
persons or property on the ground. For lighter-than-air
craft flights will not be undertaken at an altitude of
less than 400 feet.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Cable address, Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1921.

A MILESTONE IN AVIATION.

Along the road of progress of military aviation in the
United States the bombing exercises, in connection with
the ex-German warships and the radio-controlled ex-
Iowa, that ended on July 21 mark a milestone of un-
usual significance. They have demonstrated that the
Army Air Service was an effective arm of the Military
Establishment in spite of many dolorous statements to
the contrary by its enemies and too zealous friends.
They have convinced many doubting officers of both the
Army and the Navy that aviation is a much more effi-
cient arm than they were willing to concede previous to
the completion of the exercises. And they have shown,
as Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, said
of the bombs used in the destruction of the Ostfries-
land, "the thing done to-day was the carrying of a mine
of unprecedented size out 100 miles to sea in land planes
and putting it down successfully." Moreover the exer-
cises permitted the evaporation of a good deal of ill-
feeling that had been generating in the Services for
some months past over the question of the merits of
aviation. And the success achieved by the flying men
has been so decided that it is bound to have an all-round
good effect on Army and Navy morale. Aviation has
made good its claims that it is an important factor in
warfare, a fact all in the Services must admit as
they appear to be willing to do with the greatest cheer-
fulness.

General Williams's comment on the size of the mine
that was carried out to sea by the Army Martin bomb-
ing planes furnishes one of the few actual comparisons
that can be made with wartime aviation. It is a mat-
ter of record that when the German warship Goeben
was attacked by British aviators at the Dardanelles in
January, 1918, the heaviest bombs that could be used
against her weighed 500 pounds. The seven bombs
dropped by General Mitchell's forces on the Ostfries-
land weighed 2,000 pounds each or four times as large
as the largest bombs the British had at the Darda-
nelles three years ago. General Williams said that one
of these bombs delivered against the ex-German battle-
ship on July 21 was "a heavier explosive charge than
has ever been delivered against a battleship. The big-
gest mine exploded against battleships weighs 500
pounds; the biggest torpedo, 500 pounds; the heaviest
depth charge, 300 pounds, and the biggest charge ever
fired from a big gun was 1,800 pounds, fired from the
big Gathman experimental gun." Owing to the fact
that no official statement as to the exercises has been
made by the Navy Department as yet we do not know
if the Service itself was surprised by the effectiveness of
the 2,000-pound bombs. But there can be no question
of the powerful impression made on the civilian press
and the public generally by the sinking of the ex-Ger-
man battleships on July 21.

Testimony given by Capt. T. T. Craven, U.S.N., be-
fore the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Feb. 18
regarding the bombing of the Goeben showed that 247
bombs had been dropped by the British aviators and
sixteen hits had been made but without material dam-
age. The recent bombing exercises show a larger pro-
portion of hits to bombs dropped, although account
must be taken of the fact that the British flying men
had an anti-aircraft offensive going on all the time they
were bombing the German ship. The total of bombs
dropped in the five bombing exercises from June 21 to
July 21, inclusive, was 325 with a total of fifty-five hits,
these figures being unofficial for the most part. The
largest number of bombs dropped during one exercise
was on July 13, when the ex-German destroyer G-102
was sunk in one hour and ten minutes, ninety-one bombs
being dropped and twenty-two hits registered. The
smallest number was on June 21 when the ex-German
submarine U-117 was sunk in sixteen minutes, twelve
bombs being fired and one hit made. On July 21 the
same number of bombs were discharged against the Ost-
friesland with three hits registered. The poorest record
for hits was on June 29 when the attack on the radio-
controlled ex-Iowa was made. Eighty bombs were
dropped and only two hits made, the obvious inference
to be drawn from this being that a moving ship is not
so easy to hit as one that is a fixed mark as were most
of the ex-German ships. But obvious inferences do not
seem so strong as usual in the light of the work of the
bombs that destroyed the Ostfriesland. General Wil-
liams said on July 21 that "a bomb was fired to-day that
will be heard round the world." Another effect of that
famous bomb will be to forever destroy many erroneous
beliefs as to the military usefulness of aviation at sea.

A less theatrical part of the exercises but one of
much interest to the Navy was in the gunfire attacks of
the destroyers against the ex-German submarines on
June 22 and against the ex-German destroyers on July
15. The U.S.S. Dickerson fired thirty-nine shots and
made nineteen hits on the U-140, which sank in one
hour, twenty-four minutes and thirty seconds. The
U.S.S. Sicard fired forty shots and scored twenty hits

against the U-48, the submarine sinking in twenty-nine minutes and five seconds. In so far as time is concerned this is not a very good showing as compared with the time in which the flying men sank the U-117 on June 21. The attack on the destroyers S-132 and V-43 by the U.S.S. Leary and Herbert on July 15 resulted in the Leary firing thirty shots and making two hits and the Herbert thirty shots and six hits. The U.S.S. Florida and Delaware finished this exercise by firing 140 shells each at the two destroyers which resisted gunfire longer than they did bomb attacks. If it be true, as has been reported, that many Navy officers believe the four-inch guns on the destroyers are too small to be of much practical use, the result of these exercises ought to put a strong argument at their disposal for installing bigger guns. Yet the unofficial figures show that in proportion to the number of missiles fired the destroyer gunnery was better than that of the airmen. The weakness appears to lie rather in the weight of the destroyers' shells.

ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATION.

Suggestions Now Before Congressional Committee.

In view of the widely published statements inferring that the Joint Congressional Committee on Reorganization of the Administrative Branch of the Government, of which Walter F. Brown, of Toledo, is chairman, has formulated a plan relative to a reorganization which affects the Army, the Navy and the Coast Guard, it can be stated that the committee has reached no conclusions in advance of hearings on the various incidentals of the reorganization, but that it has merely recorded various suggestions as to lines along which it believes reorganization should proceed in order to attain the greatest degree of economy consistent with proper co-ordination. Probably before Sept. 1 the committee will begin hearings on the plans now before it and since the committee realizes that the expenditures for national defense are collectively the largest, its hearings will first deal with the War and Navy Departments. Meanwhile the chairman of the committee is consolidating all the necessary data concerning suggested combinations and consolidations in the executive departments which will form the basis of the hearings and also of the legislation that will be an outcome of the deliberations to which this committee has been assigned.

Foremost among the suggestions is one which proposes a combination of the War and Navy Departments under a single executive head in a so-called Department of National Defense. This single executive would be a member of the Cabinet, while each department would have as its executive an under-secretary whose duties would follow along similar lines the duties now performed by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy. The impelling motive behind this suggestion is simply, in the view of members of the committee, to co-ordinate all those branches of the two Services which now are charged with similar functions, principally of supply. It is the view of the committee that if economy is to be enforced it must be in those branches which are charged with the expenditure of money for matériel, consequently the supply bureaus and services are to receive first and most serious attention with respect to the purposes for which the committee was appointed. The purview of the committee, it may be said, may even go beyond the services of supply and reach into the Ordnance Department of the Army and the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy with the idea that it may be possible to correct overlapping and duplication. The committee has before it, also, suggestions relative to the combining of the Medical departments of the two Services, but has reached no point of agreement on this matter, although it regards the medical functions as a field of possible duplication which might be eradicated.

There is one point, however, upon which the officers both of the Army and Navy may lay aside all concern, and that is the committee has no other idea but that tactically the two Services are poles apart and that combination there is impossible. But the members of the committee have in mind an impression that, since this nation's policy is the opposite of aggressive and it has no designs upon the possessions of any nation on the globe, cognizance must be taken of the world situation as to whether the question of national defense is one likely to require a large Navy and a small Army, or again a small Navy and a large Army. It may be said that this matter is in a state of formation, but that the principal influence toward reaching a solution is the belief that the existing situation wherein two Cabinet members are concerned with the national defense and each eager to make his Service the greatest, with possible expansion of appropriations, can be overcome and the Army and Navy so co-ordinated that both will be ready and of sufficient strength to cope with any emergency which may arise. For example, if events portend danger along our land borders, then the strength of the Army would be built up under authority placed in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief to cope with the threatened danger. In the same manner, if conditions indicate the need of strengthening the defense of the coasts, then the orderly expansion of the Navy would begin until it attained the strength which the President and his advisers believed would meet the threatened emergency. What is formulating in the minds of the members of the committee is an adjustment between the Army and the Navy which would supply the required elasticity to meet any situation, while in peace time either or both might be skeletonized wherever possible to

save expense. The committee realizes that the time element is the most important in an emergency, but its members are inclined toward the belief that a defensive establishment can be set up which will not be weakened at any point because of the suddenness with which an emergency may arise.

Some of the plans suggested to the committee have already been communicated to the President, but it must be said that the President has indicated no preference and is of an open mind as to these or other plans now formulating with a view to attaining a genuine reconstitution and reorganization of the executive departments. Nothing has yet been discussed in the Cabinet, although Cabinet members have informed themselves of suggestions affecting their departments and it is said that several of them have indicated their approval of plans having to do with consolidation of the functions of procurement and supply. The statement that the President is in favor of a single air service, as reported in the press recently, may be regarded as rather broad. He is declared to have expressed no preference relative to combining the Air Services of the Army and Navy, neither has the committee, although, in so far as combination is deemed desirable in the services of procurement and supply, in research and experimentation, the committee has expressed approval. No study has been made by the committee or been placed before it of the utility of an air force, such as Great Britain's, for the United States, for, as in the larger aspect of War and Navy Department combination, the committee recognizes that in the tactical side of the air activities of the two arms there is a wide disparity which a union could not overcome. The committee is rather inclined to the view that the Air Services are auxiliary and thus, perhaps, lend to interchanges which make it possible to attain the highest point of co-ordination in many directions except that of operation. The committee is also inclined to recommend the combining of all Government air activities wherever such unification portends economy and efficiency. But the committee already is convinced that tactically the Army and Navy air activities are so dissimilar that absolute amalgamation is considered out of the question.

There is, as has been said, nothing tangible relative to reorganization plans; all is still tentative and will be until after the hearings have been held and the testimony considered and digested. The plan of relieving the Treasury Department of the U.S. Coast Guard has gone beyond the tentative stage, however, and the committee will recommend that the Revenue Cutter branch be consolidated with the Navy, and the Life Saving branch with the Lighthouse Service in the Department of Commerce. It is understood that this arrangement is agreeable to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, and since the commissioned personnel of the Coast Guard is almost unanimously for merging with the Navy in the event that the Service is taken from control of the Treasury Department, this purpose of the committee will be received with satisfaction by that Service, from the commandant of the Coast Guard down.

The Congressional Committee on Reorganization is looking forward to the fullest co-operation, not alone from the executives, but from the personnel in all the departments which come under its cognizance, but its members declare they will do their utmost to discourage the exertion of individual influence in whatever direction it may seek to apply such influence. As they see it, any officer or interested person in an executive department will have the fullest opportunity to express his views upon any subject which is before the committee by submitting such views to the executive head of his department, through proper channels. Individuals whose experience and duties have made them expert in their particular lines will, of course, be called before the committee to testify; but the committee seeks an unobstructed pathway toward the attainment of the results in reorganization with economy to which it has been committed.

INCREASING OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

On June 30, 1920, the number of men commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps amounted to 68,232, the highest figure yet attained. In January, 1921, the total was 66,060 and for several months the reduction continued. In April, however, the total rose to 66,187, and by the end of June was 66,905. In view of the inactivity of the Reserve Corps in the last two years this figure is most encouraging, but many officers of the Reserve Corps express apprehension that a decided decline will be experienced unless the War Department hastens the issue of the recently approved regulations for the O.R.C. This is necessary before the Regular officers assigned to corps areas to work with Reserve officers in forming the Organized Reserves can begin the work in a way that will revive the interest of the Reserve officers. The most encouraging sign, however, is the organization of Reserve Corps associations in the several states. The chiefs of branches are particularly hopeful that these associations will spread throughout the United States, and Reserve officers may rest assured that Regular officers will be only too willing to promote in every way the activities of the associations, which have great possibilities for good. They can do no more patriotic work than to induce efficient former officers who did not accept Reserve commissions to come into the Reserve Corps, in maintaining the interest and esprit of Reserve officers, in securing instruction and attaining a high state of training, and in fostering among veterans of all grades a love for the organizations they served in

during the war, and otherwise assisting in the organization and maintenance of the Organized Reserves. Considering those now in the Reserve Corps there are more than 80,000 former officers not now in the Service at all, and if the associations can induce even a fraction of these to come in they will be doing a most helpful work. The interest of Regular officers in the activities of the Reserve officers' associations is encouraged by the War Department and it is hoped that eventually there will be an interchange of visits between the commissioned personnel at Army stations and members of the immediate associations to bring about the fullest understanding and sympathy. This undoubtedly will be done under the forward-going policy of the Chief of Staff. A check to desirable activity has been interposed by the cutting down of appropriations, but even this should not prevent the utilizing of every favorable opportunity or instrument for the augmentation of the Officers' Reserve Corps. The R.O.T.C. will furnish a greater number of Reserve officers as time goes on, and the enrollment of these young men in the Reserve officers' associations should be encouraged by all who are working for military preparedness.

POLICY AS TO ASSIGNMENT OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

The Secretary of War has approved a new policy with reference to the assignment of general officers. Heretofore brigadier generals have been habitually assigned to command troops of the arm in which they served before appointment to the grade of general officer, which has operated to prevent such officers from getting the experience to fit them for the command of the combined arms if promoted to major general. Hereafter they will be assigned to commands without regard to the arm of origin. Where deemed advisable to assign a brigadier general to a command not of the arm with which he originally served, such assignment will be effective after a short tour of temporary duty at the special service school of the arm to which his intended assignment will take him. The foreign service roster is to be scrupulously observed hereafter. As a rule general officers will go to foreign service in turn without regard to the duty on which employed in this country. Line officers on duty in the General Staff or other staff corps will go as determined by their place on the foreign service roster of such staff corps.

NEARLY 55,000 MEN DISCHARGED FROM ARMY.

From reports received at the War Department up to July 28 it was estimated that approximately 55,000 enlisted men had been discharged from the Army. The limitation to thirty per cent. of actual strength on July 1 could not be carried out at some posts for the reason that the limit had been passed in the process of discharging the men before the order reached these stations. With some stations still to send in detailed reports, about 5,500 men over the thirty per cent. had been separated from the Army on July 20. With normal discharges to be included, it is estimated that the Army will be down close to the authorized strength of 150,000 on Aug. 1. On June 26 the War Department sent orders to commanding generals ordering the discharge during July of thirty per cent. of the enlisted men of the Medical Department and the Quartermaster Corps, based on actual strength as of June 30. The U.S. Military Academy was also ordered to discharge thirty per cent. of the enlisted men on duty at West Point. The American Forces in Germany, it is estimated, will discharge about 4,000 men whose contracts expire before Oct. 1.

TRANSFER TO FLEET NAVAL RESERVE.

From comments heard among officers on duty in the Navy Department it would appear that the Navy is realizing the fact that transfer of men to the Fleet Naval Reserve after sixteen or twenty years' service is of no real benefit to the Navy. The general view is that just about the time a man has gained life experience and training which equip him to be a component petty officer he is by transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve paid to get out of active service with the Regular Navy. This man as a rule is in the prime of life when he is transferred to inactive status on pay. The transfer also entails the process of training new men to replace these very competent men, and the tendency is also toward an increase of the retired list to which these men are transferred after a period of thirty years. Navy officers studying the personnel situation have come to the conclusion that this practice set up in the act of June 29, 1916, with the approval of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has demonstrated that it is of no real good to the Navy. Five years of the law has adduced sufficient experience, in their view, to show conclusively that it is bad for the Navy and bad for the men to transfer them to inactive status with pay. It is bound to have a serious effect on the personnel situation in the future, in the belief of officers who are looking ahead.

STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.

The total strength of the U.S. Navy on July 25 was 150,204 including 12,879 officers and 137,325 men. There were 11,789 Regular and Reserve commissioned and warrant officers and midshipmen and 114,772 men in the Navy. In the Marine Corps were 1,090 Regular and Reserve commissioned and warrant officers and 21,809 men; and in the Nurse Corps 463. The enlisted personnel of the Navy was short 30,512 men and the Marine Corps was 806 in excess of its authorized strength.

SWEEPING CHANGE IN ARMY STATIONS.

Secretary of War Weeks gave out a statement on July 26 relating to sweeping changes in stations of the Regular Army, due to the reduction in the enlisted personnel and in order to bring about the greatest economy in the transfer of units, personnel, equipment and supplies. The changes of station, the Secretary said, will be made after Sept. 1 and except in the change from Camp Pike to Camp Lewis, where the men will be transported by train, the troops will march overland. This is for the purpose of training, for experience and at the same time to save transportation funds. In the list of changes appended the organizations designated as training center regiments (abbreviated T.C.) or listed to become inactive will remain in *status quo* as to personnel, except as to discharge or transfers as a result of other orders, until the receipt of tables of organization for the training, center regiments and until receipt of further orders for inactive units.

Changes of Station.

The changes follow:

Organization—Present Station—Future Station.

1st Division—Camp Dix, N.J.—same.
2d Division—Camp Travis, Texas—same.
3d Division—Camp Pike, Ark.—Camp Lewis, Wash.
Hdq. 8th Brigade—Camp Lewis, Wash.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.
Hdq. 10th Brigade—Camp Jackson, S.C.—Jefferson Bks., Mo.
Hdq. 12th Brigade—Camp Grant, Ill.—Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
Hdq. 14th Brigade—Camp Meade, Md.—Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
1st Inf. (T.C.)—Camp Dix, N.J.—same.
2d Inf. (T.C.)—Camp Sherman, Ohio—Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
3d Inf. (T.C.)—Camp Sherman, Ohio—Ft. Snelling, Minn.
4th Inf. (3d Div.)—Camp Pike, Ark.—Camp Lewis, Wash.
5th Inf.—Germany—same.
6th Inf.—Camp Jackson, S.C.—Jefferson Bks., Mo. (less 2 Cos. at Ft. Crook, Neb.).
7th Inf. (3d Div.)—Camp Pike, Ark.—Camp Lewis.
8th Inf.—Germany—same.
9th Inf. (2d Div.)—Camp Travis, Texas—same.
10th Inf. (T.C.)—Camp Sherman and Columbus Bks.—Camp Knox, Ky.
11th Inf. (10th Brig.)—Camp Jackson—Ft. Thomas, Ky. (less 1 Bn., Columbus Bks. and 2 Cos., Ft. Benjamin Harrison).
12th Inf. (T.C.)—Camp Meade, Md.—same.
13th Inf. (T.C.)—Camp Devens, Mass.—Coast Def. of Boston.
14th Inf.—Panama—same.
15th Inf.—China—China (less 1 Bn. in Philippines).

Station Changes Due to Close of Camps.

The changes of station of units, due to the abandonment of seven camps, have been ordered as follows:

Organization—Present Station—Future Station.

16th Inf. (1st Div.)—Camp Dix, N.J.—same.
17th Inf. (T.C.)—Ft. McIntosh, Tex.—Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
18th Inf. (1st Div.)—Camp Dix, N.J.—same.
19th Inf. (T.C.)—Camp Sherman—Presidio of San Francisco.
20th Inf. (2d Div.)—Camp Travis, Texas—same.
21st Inf.—Fts. Geo. Wright and Douglas and Alaska—Hawaii.
22d Inf.—Fts. Jay, Porter and Niagara, N.Y.—same.
23d Inf. (3d Div.)—Camp Travis, Tex.—same.
24th Inf.—Columbus, N.M.—same.
25th Inf.—Nogales, Ariz.—same.
26th Inf. (1st Div.)—Camp Dix, N.J.—same.
27th Inf.—Hawaii—same.
28th Inf. (1st Div.)—Camp Dix, N.J.—same.
29th Inf.—Camp Benning, Ga.—same.
30th Inf. (3d Div.)—Camp Pike, Ark.—Camp Lewis, Wash.
31st Inf.—Philippines—same.
32d Inf.—Panama—same.
33d Inf. (14th Brig.)—Camp Meade, Md.—Madison Bks., N.Y. (less 1 Bn., Ft. Ontario, and 2 Cos. at Ft. Howard, Md.).
34th Inf.—Hawaii—same.
35th Inf. (3d Div.)—Camp Pike, Ark.—Camp Lewis, Wash.
36th Inf.—Panama—same.
37th Inf.—Philippines—same.
38th Inf.—Philippines—same.
39th Inf. (12th Brig.)—Camp Grant, Ill.—Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
40th Inf. (12th Brig.)—Camp Grant, Ill.—Ft. Wayne, Mich. (less 1 Bn., Ft. Brady, Mich., and 1 Bn., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.).
41st Inf.—Philippines—same.
42nd Inf. (8th Brig.)—Camp Lewis, Wash.—Ft. Geo. Wright, Wash. (less 1 Bn., Ft. Lawton, Wash., and 1 Bn., Ft. Mis-soula, Mont.).
43rd Inf. (8th Brig.)—Camp Lewis, Wash.—Vancouver Bks., Wash. (less 5 Cos. in Alaska).
44th Inf. (14th Brig.)—Camp Meade, Md.—Plattsburg Bks., N.Y. (less 1 Bn., Ft. Washington, Md.).
45th Inf.—Porto Rico—same.
1st Tank Group—Camp Meade, Md.—same.
Hdq. 1st Cav. Div.—to be organized—Ft. Bliss, Texas.
1st Cav. (1st Cav. Div.)—Douglas, Ariz.—same.
2d Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.—same.
3d Cav.—Fts. Myer, Va., and Ethan Allen, Vt.—same.
4th Cav.—Brownsville, Tex.—same.
5th Cav.—Marfa, Tex.—same.
6th Cav.—Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.—same.
7th Cav. (1st Cav. Div.)—Ft. Bliss, Texas—same.
8th Cav. (1st Cav. Div.)—Ft. Bliss, Tex.—same.
9th Cav.—Philippines—same.
10th Cav. (1st Cav. Div.)—Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.—same.
11th Cav.—Presidio of Monterey, Calif.—same.
12th Cav.—Del Rio, Tex., and Panama—Del Rio, Tex.
13th Cav.—Ft. Clark, Tex.—same.
14th Cav.—Ft. Des Moines, Iowa—Ft. Des Moines, Iowa (less 1 Sqdn., Fort Sheridan).

1st Field Art.—Ft. Sill, Okla.—same.
2d Field Art.—Camp Knox, Ky.—same.
3d Field Art.—Camp Stanley, Tex.—same.
4th Field Art. (1st Div.)—Camp Dix, N.J., and Germany—same.
5th Field Art. (1st Div.)—Camp Dix, N.J.—same.
6th Field Art.—Hawaii—same.
7th Field Art. (3d Div.)—Camp Pike, Ark.—Camp Lewis, Wash.
8th Field Art.—Hawaii—same.
9th Field Art. (2d Div.)—Camp Travis, Tex.—same.
10th Field Art.—Hawaii—same.
11th Field Art. (2d Div.)—Camp Travis, Tex.—same.
12th Field Art.—Hawaii—same.
13th Field Art. (2d Div.)—Camp Travis, Tex.—same.
14th Field Art.—Panama—same.
15th Field Art.—Philippines—same.
16th Field Art.—Philippines—same.
17th Field Art. (3d Div.)—Camp Pike, Ark.—Camp Lewis, Wash.
18th Field Art.—Camp Knox, Ky.—Camp Knox, Ky. (less 1 Bn., Ft. Sheridan).
19th Field Art. (1 Bn.) (1st Cav. Div.)—Fort Bliss, Tex.—same.
20th Engrs. (1st Div.)—Camp Dix and Germany—same.
21st Engrs. (2d Div.)—Camp Travis, Tex.—same.
22d Engrs.—Hawaii—same.
23d Engrs. (3d Div.)—Camp Pike, Ark.—Camp Lewis, Wash.
24th Engrs. (1 Co.)—Camps Jackson and Benning—Camp Benning, Ga.
25th Engrs. (1 Bn.) (1st Cav. Div.)—Fort Bliss, Tex.—same.
26th Engrs. (1 Co.)—Camp Bullis, Tex.—Ft. Riley, Kas.
27th Engrs.—Panama—same.
28th Engrs.—Camp Humphreys, Va.—same.
29th Engrs.—Philippines—same.

Organization—Future Station.

1st Training Center—Coast Defenses of Boston (less Cav. and F.A. Sections at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.).
2d Training Center—Ft. Slocum, N.Y. (less Cav. and F.A. Sections at Camp Dix, N.J.).
3d Training Center—Camp Meade, Md.
4th Training Center—Ft. McPherson, Ga. (less Cav. and F.A. Sections at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.).
5th Training Center—Camp Knox, Ky.
6th Training Center—Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
7th Training Center—Ft. Snelling, Minn.
8th Training Center—Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
9th Training Center—Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

List of Inactive Units.

The list of inactive units, which is the result of the adoption of the "parent of guardian" scheme, which was

noted in our issue of July 16, page 1228, will be of wide interest to the Army. In the following list the "active associate" is the parent or guardian organization and the representative of the "inactive associate." For example, the "inactive associate" first on the list is the 4th Division, whose "active associate" is the 8th Brigade, which continues the existence of the 4th Division and will be in charge of all records and maintain equipment, and be the nucleus for the division when it is again put on an active status. The list of inactive units follows:

Inactive Associate—Station—Active Associate—Station.

4th Div.—Camp Lewis, Wash.—8th Brig.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.
5th Div.—Camp Jackson, S.C.—10th Brig.—Jefferson Bks., Mo.
6th Div.—Camp Grant, Ill.—12th Brig.—Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
7th Div.—Camp Meade, Md.—14th Brig.—Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
33d Inf.—Pacific Coast—38th Inf.—Camp Lewis, Wash.
39th Inf.—Camp Devens—16th Inf.—Camp Dix.
39th Inf.—Fts. Wayne and Brady—1st Inf.—Camp Dix.
40th Inf.—Camp Lewis—50th Inf.—Vancouver Bks.
41st Inf.—Camp Knox—20th Inf.—Camp Travis.
41st Inf.—Camp Meade—36th Inf.—Camp Dix.
44th Inf.—Hawaii—4th Inf.—Camp Lewis.
46th Inf.—Eagle Pass, Tex.—1st Inf.—Camp Travis.
47th Inf.—Camp Lewis—58th Inf.—Ft. George Wright.
48th Inf.—Douglas, Ariz.—9th Inf.—Camp Travis.
49th Inf.—Fts. Snelling and Leavenworth—30th Inf.—Camp Lewis.

50th Inf.—Germany—26th Inf.—Camp Dix.
51st Inf.—Camp Grant—53d Inf.—Ft. D. A. Russell.
52d Inf.—Camp Grant—54th Inf.—Ft. Wayne.
55th Inf.—Camp Meade—34th Inf.—Madison Bks.
56th Inf.—Camp Meade—64th Inf.—Plattsburg Bks.
60th Inf.—Camp Jackson—9th Inf.—Jefferson Bks.
61st Inf.—Camp Jackson—11th Inf.—Ft. Thomas.
62d Inf.—Philippines—23d Inf.—Camp Travis.
63d Inf.—Plattsburg Bks.—23d Inf.—Ft. Jay.
15th Cav.—Ft. D. A. Russell—5th Cav.—Marfa.
16th Cav.—Ft. Sam Houston—4th Cav.—Brownsville.
17th Cav.—Hawaii—11th Cav.—Monterey.

3d Field Art.—Camp Grant—12th Field Art.—Camp Travis.
5th Field Art.—Camp Bragg—2d Field Art.—Camp Knox.
9th Field Art.—Fort Sill—1st Field Art.—Fort Sill.
14th Field Art.—Fort Sill—1st Field Art.—Fort Sill.
16th Field Art.—Camp Lewis—10th Field Art.—Camp Lewis.
17th Field Art.—Camp Bragg—2d Field Art.—Camp Knox.
18th Field Art.—Camp Pike—31st Field Art.—Camp Knox.
19th Field Art.—Camp Jackson and Ft. Myer—6th Field Art.—Camp Dix.
20th Field Art.—Camp Jackson—12th Field Art.—Camp Travis.
21st Field Art.—Camp Bragg—81st Field Art.—Camp Knox.
77th Field Art.—Camp Lewis—76th Field Art.—Camp Lewis.
78th Field Art.—Camp Grant—15th Field Art.—Camp Travis.
79th Field Art.—Camp Meade—6th Field Art.—Camp Knox.
80th Field Art.—Camp Meade—7th Field Art.—Camp Dix.
83d Field Art.—Camps Knox and Benning—2d Field Art.—Camp Knox.

4th Engrs.—Camp Lewis—6th Engrs.—Camp Lewis.
5th Engrs.—Camp Meade—13th Engrs.—Camp Humphreys.
12th Engrs.—Camp Grant—1st Engrs.—Camp Dix.

SEVEN ARMY CAMPS TO BE VACATED.

Economy Plans Necessitate This Action.

In conformity with his intention to show a saving of \$15,000,000 in Army appropriations for the fiscal year 1922, Secretary of War Weeks announced on July 26 that seven Army camps will be vacated. This movement is in line with G.O. No. 31, July 18, as noted in our issue of July 23, page 1254, that "so far as possible it is my (the Secretary's) desire that the Regular Army should be quartered in permanent military posts where suitable shelter for officers and men is now provided." To further carry out the economy plan the troops in all but the movement from Camp Pike to Camp Lewis will be marched overland, the movement being carried out after Sept. 1 and completed before cold weather sets in. The camps to be vacated are: Camp Devens, Mass.; Sherman, Ohio; Pike, Ark.; Grant, Ill.; Jackson, S.C.; Bragg, N.C.; and Camp Meade, Md., except the Franklin cantonment which is to be used by the tank groups of the Infantry. The Secretary said that all camps vacated in which the Government owned the land would be salvaged by the removal of the buildings but other equipment would be retained under caretaking detachments. He said that Camp Dix, N.J., would accommodate most of the troops of the 1st, 2d and 3d Corps Areas and that permanent posts would easily take care of any surplus. Camp Bragg will be used for target practice and the National Guard, this being an Artillery camp. Benning should not be listed as a camp, he added, but as the Infantry School, and of course this important station would be retained for the purposes to which it is now devoted. The chiefs of the supply branches will at once initiate steps for transferring or otherwise disposing of all property in these camps not in the hands of troops. Camp Eustis, Va., for the retention of which a bill was passed in the House, and has been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, is to be vacated as previously listed, said the Secretary, and the aviation stores now there will be moved to Langley Field.

The camps to be retained are Dix, N.J.; Travis, Texas; Lewis, Wash., and Knox, Ky. The disposition of troops in the camps to be vacated, which will involve the demobilization of some units and the transfer of others, has not yet been determined.

The announcement by Secretary Weeks on July 23 of a partial list of the camps to be vacated was the signal for immediate activity upon the part of members of Congress who sought information as to the Secretary's further plans. It may be assumed, because of this instant interest, that the practice of economy by the War Department relative to camps will meet with lively opposition. The proposed reduction is one of the results of reducing the enlisted strength of the Army to 150,000 men. Mr. Weeks said on July 26 that the Army would be down to authorized strength in August, although the discharges were to be limited to thirty per cent. of the applications. It is believed that the appropriation will allow carrying a few thousands in excess of the 150,000, although the Secretary had no information to offer on that point.

CO-ORDINATE ARMY, NAVY, SHIPPING BOARD BUYING.

An executive order to co-ordinate purchasing for the Army, Navy and Shipping Board and to permit transfer of surplus supplies from one Government agency to another, was signed by President Harding on July 27. It was drafted under Director Dawes, of the Budget Bureau, and divides the country into zones corresponding to Army corps areas for supply purchasing with a general purchasing agent for each area, all working under a purchasing supervisor in Washington. "Experienced men will be selected," the Director's statement said, "irrespective of the present departmental status." In each of the nine areas the order provided for the selection of an official known as the "co-ordinator" for general supplies for the several executive departments

and independent establishments having activities in that area. These officials are to serve under a chief co-ordinator, general supply, at Washington. A special representative of the Army, Navy or Shipping Board may be detailed to each area where the activities of those departments warrant it. The co-ordinating officials will have charge of sales of surplus Government property in their areas and at the same time exercise supervision over the purchase function of the several departments and establishments.

ARMY PROMOTION LIST HEARINGS.

Col. Warfield Explains Work of Examining Boards.

Hearings on the Army Promotion List were continued on July 27 before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, with officers present who served on the examining boards created by the act of June 4, 1920, to go over the records of emergency officer as candidates for appointment in the Regular Army to determine their fitness and to make recommendations accordingly. Lieut. Col. Augustus B. Warfield, Q.M.C., U.S.A., was the first to testify. He said he served on a board of the Quartermaster Corps whose duty it was to go over the records of the candidates as presented by The Adjutant General's Office, which included their efficiency reports and their record of service. The records were gone over without regard to the rank the candidate held during the war to see if he was fit material to become an officer in the Regular Army. If there was nothing against him in his record, he was considered eligible and taking into consideration his qualifications the grade in which the board thought he was best fitted to serve in was decided and recommended. Colonel Warfield said it was not his idea that the younger men should outrank the older men, and that it was the general policy of the board on which he served to recommend the older men for the higher grades, presuming, of course, that that order would continue on the promotion list, providing the qualifications of the older man was equal or better than that of the younger man.

The question was asked whether any promises of advancement were made the candidates, or assurances of any kind given that they would be promoted to a higher grade than that for which the board recommended them. Colonel Warfield said the board on which he served had nothing to do with that as none of its members, at least under the ordinary course of procedure, would come in personal contact with the candidates. They were dealing merely with the records as presented by The Adjutant General. The extent of their duties was to go over the records and determine whether the candidate was proper material for a certain grade and to make recommendations either for or against. Senator Wadsworth asked if he was familiar with the law. He said he was familiar with the law in effect at that time, especially as it affected him personally. Chairman Wadsworth called his attention to a previous statement he had made stating that he did not anticipate that the present situation might occur, where first and second lieutenants are promoted over captains. Colonel Warfield said if their recommendations were not going to be heeded, he could not see what use there was of having any such preliminary boards. Asked if he did not know that length of service would be the determining factor on the promotion list, he said he had supposed it would, but that it would be counted within the respective grades, and not pooled together in all the grades. Instructions the board received by the War Department to guide them in their activities were in writing, and contained nothing that would hamper them in their proceedings.

Questions by Senator McKellar brought out that Colonel Warfield had been overseas, serving in the Field Artillery during the war, and was widely experienced in the Army. Senator McKellar then asked if he considered the law ought to be corrected. Colonel Warfield said he had not given it a great deal of thought, but it seemed to him when a board had made a thorough investigation its conclusions should not be relegated wholly into the discard. Senator Robinson asked on what grounds a candidate was considered ineligible for appointment. It developed that each officer on the board would take his portion of the records, and the standards were set by the individual judgments of the several members. But if there was any question as to a candidate's fitness, the matter was brought before all the members before final rejection. One member of the board had the say if there was no question as to a candidate's competency, but if a question arose all members were involved.

Senator McKellar asked the effect on morale of the Army under present conditions, where second and first lieutenants jump over captains. Colonel Warfield was reluctant to make any broad statements, but observed that for the first and second lieutenants it probably would have a favorable effect, and the opposite with the captains who were jumped. He had always been in favor of the single promotion list and considered it a good thing now, even though it had affected him adversely. But if the older men are not put ahead of the younger men it will have a tendency to form a block, keeping the younger men in the higher and the older men in the lower grades. If the older men are in the higher grades there will be a constant dropping out for retirement and other causes, which would effect a continuous flow of promotion.

Other Board Members Testify.

Col. Theodore B. Hacker, Q.M.C., was next to testify. He has been in the Army more than twenty-three years, and served eighteen months in France. He served on an examining board composed of officers of the Q.M. Corps and two Medical officers. As they were instructed to recommend a man for a certain grade it was naturally assumed he would be commissioned in that grade and stay there until promoted by seniority. He did not think anybody on the board thought the promotion list would work out so that captains would be jumped by first and second lieutenants. As to the effect on morale, Colonel Hacker said he never had bothered himself very much about promotion. "I have taken my medicine as it came," he said. He thought a man recommended for captain, appointed to that grade, and then jumped by a lieutenant might feel a little blue. His board did not recommend more men for field grades because it did not find they had sufficient qualifications. Only about two before his board requested higher grades than captain, and one of them they found ineligible.

Col. Frank S. Armstrong, Q.M.C., Chief of Remount Service, who was a member of an examining board, said they were instructed that in general no candidate was to be recommended for a higher grade than that he held during the war, and there were restrictions relative to

ages. His board recommended about fifteen for major, and one for lieutenant colonel; several were appointed as majors. The understanding was that the candidates would be further examined by other boards including the Reviewing Board and the Pershing Board. He thought length of service as a determining factor on the promotion list should apply to officers of the old Regular Army, but if the new officers could be arranged in a more satisfactory manner it ought to be done. He thought that if there was something in the law which would provide that no man in any particular branch should be jumped by any other man in that branch, it would help. Senator McKellar said: "In other words, you do not think the present system is fair." Colonel Armstrong said there was a question about it when the Army was considered as a whole. He said: "I think if a law could be drawn to rearrange these officers, it might be a good idea, but I will say this: If there is any danger of breaking up the single list, I would not be in favor of doing anything with it."

Lieut. Col. William H. Noble, Q.M.C., had served on two boards: a preliminary examining board and on the Reviewing Board. He described the procedure as had Colonel Warfield. On his board individual applicants would be discussed and a vote taken as to whether they should be recommended. They understood that the recommendations they were making were recommendations only, and not final. The papers went up to a higher board. He never saw any of the candidates at that time. Senator McKellar said recommendations of the boards were disregarded through the operation of the promotion list, and even the recommendations of the Pershing board were now immaterial. Colonel Noble thought this was in accordance with the law.

The Anonymous Promotion List Circular.

Senator Wadsworth then read part of a printed circular which was unsigned, he said, and evidently had had quite wide circulation among the captains. It requested those affected adversely to write to their Senators and Representatives, urging corrective legislation. The text of this circular, which asked its recipient, "Are you a red blooded American or just a plain boob?" appeared in our issue of April 16, page 901. As a result Congress was deluged with letters, Senator Wadsworth said. All the captains present were quick to resent any intimation that they had had anything to do with the circular and no one knew where it had originated. Colonel Warfield said he had received one, but tore it up and threw it away. It was generally agreed that the officer who promulgated such a circular was not fit to be an officer. Captain Bentley, who was present, said he received the circular and was very much incensed. "I felt it would seriously injure any chance we might have of getting consideration from this body of Congress," he said. Capt. George F. Unmacht, who had received a circular forwarded to him from Chicago to Washington, said he tore it up. Major Thomas W. Hammond, Inf., W.D. Gen. Staff, said he was under the impression that the Inspector General of the Army was instructed to make an investigation to find out where the circular originated. Senator McKellar asked that it be inserted in the record. Some doubt was expressed that any officer of the Army started it.

Major T. W. Hammond Appears for War Department.

Major Hammond was then called to the stand as the first witness to represent the War Department. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in 1905, has served in Alaska, the Philippines, on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, on the Mexican border, and in the World War; in all grades from second lieutenant to colonel, inclusive, commanding Infantry units from a battalion to a regiment, and had performed the usual supply, administrative and staff duties that pertain to a regiment. He served four years on the General Staff. During the war, he said, he was on duty as a major of the Philippine Scouts; was called to Washington, and served as a member of the W.D. General Staff until some time in 1918; went overseas; was secretary of the General Staff, G. H.Q.; commanded 28th Infantry of the 1st Division in Argonne offensive; and took that regiment to the Rhine after the armistice. After the war he accompanied the members of the House Committee on Military Affairs in a tour of the battlefields of Europe, traveling something like 20,000 miles. He was also associated with that committee during the entire time it had under consideration the reorganization of the Army which culminated in the act of June 4, 1920; also with the Senate sub-committee when certain parts of the law were under advisement. He said he gave these details of his service to show that he was in a position to look at this problem of the promotion list from rather a broad point of view. Major Hammond continued that he had had practically nothing to do with the operation of the law. As a member of the W.D. General Staff he was called upon to consult with the various agencies detailed to put it into effect, but was not a member of any board to actually put the law into operation. He then read a part of Sec. 4 of the act of June 4, 1920, and part of Secs. 24 and 24a, and went into the history of these sections, showing how all the points that have now come up were threshed out in the House committee. He said no doubt the statements made by the captains who had testified were all in good faith, that they really believed they were recommending something that would work for the betterment of the Service. But he had come to the conclusion that officers who were former emergency officers who are particularly interested in passing corrective legislation are not thoroughly familiar with what this law as it applies to promotions actually does, or with what the situation in the Army always has been, and perhaps what it always will be, with respect to promotions.

Gives History of Promotion System.

He then went into the history of promotions from the Civil War down to the present and showed how many officers, including General Pershing, served for long periods of time in one grade before they ever were promoted. He showed the inequalities of promotion by regiment as it first obtained, then by branch of the Service. Officers come into the Regular Army not as individuals, but in groups, he said. Promotions had been governed since the Civil War by the fundamental principle of seniority and he believed that principle will hold as long as the Army exists. The matter of age is not taken into consideration, but length of commissioned service. He sketched changes in promotion systems and gave individual instances of inequalities in the past. In evolving the bill, he said, Congress was not only informed of the inequalities, but was confronted with the fact that it was detrimental to the Army and also to the officers. "If a man serves in the lieutenant grades thirty-one years he has to be a remarkable man if after all these years he can then respond to the position of responsibility of captain," said Major Hammond. "He has served in the lower grades so that it checked

development of his initiative and other qualities an officer should possess."

He read the provisions for the various grades in the act of June 4, 1920, and said he believed this would insure to each officer who entered the Army as a youth a reasonable flow of promotion. As to emergency officers who came in at age of twenty-five to fifty years, the law was laid down to govern the Army as an institution. Congress realized there would be a large number of officers from the emergency forces, but he did not believe it was the intention of Congress that the fundamental and institutional laws on this matter should be materially modified, especially in principle, for the purpose of taking in individuals at any particular time. Congress did provide for these officers and made particular exceptions, but did not violate the fundamental principle of seniority itself, for the purpose of accommodating the emergency officers.

He instanced the case of Captain Montgomery, because it was referred to in the hearings. His number was 6,785 on July 1, 1920. On the day he entered the Army, the senior captain was 3,298 so that on that date Captain Montgomery was outranked by 3,487 on the list of captains. But on July 26, 1921, the senior captain is 3,524, therefore disregarding casualties Captain Montgomery would be 3,261 on the list. That is, he was 3,487 and a year later he would be 3,261; but between him and the top of the list there are 159 casualties which occurred, to be subtracted, and he is now actually 3,102 on the list; during one year he has gained 385 files. Major Hammond said that any officer who on July 1, 1920, was thirty-six years or younger had a good chance of gaining promotion to grade of colonel before reaching the age of retirement. There was a long colloquy relative to the work of the various boards in which Major Hammond stressed that all this work was done in good faith and in conformity with the law.

Major D. H. Connolly, W.D. Gen. Staff, Personnel Branch, went into details answering the arguments of the captains before the committee. The day's session then concluded.

CLOSE OF THE HEARINGS JULY 28.

Major Muir Thinks Law Correctly Interpreted.

The hearings were concluded on July 28, when Major James I. Muir, Personnel Branch of the W.D. General Staff, was the first to testify. He was recorder of the Pershing board until it was dissolved late in 1920. Major Muir went into considerable detail as to the operations and different duties of the four examining boards of officers selected to make recommendations concerning the candidates for appointment in the Regular Army. The preliminary board was created long before the act of June 4, 1920, went into effect. Its function was merely to go into the records of the candidates, making recommendation whether or not the applicant was qualified, and if so for what grade. Much if not all of their work was completed before the act became a law. The boards, Major Muir said, had different standards as to qualifications, and there were decidedly different standards in the various branches of the Service.

In regard to the grades finally settled upon by the Pershing board being nullified, as Senator McKellar termed it, by another provision of the law, Major Muir did not consider that one part of the law nullified another; it was consistent throughout. Considerable discussion ensued on this point between Senator McKellar and Major Muir, Senator McKellar holding that the boards' recommendations had been nullified, and Major Muir maintaining that such was not the case. He said he was absolutely confident that the captains and lieutenants were placed upon the promotion list exactly as the law provided and that no question arose in the minds of officers carrying out the law's provisions as to the interpretation of the part governing placing of names on the promotion list. It was only after the list was put in operation that any question arose or any intimation that there was any question as to its interpretation. They still felt, he said, that the law had been interpreted correctly. Senator McKellar asked why that part of the law was not referred to the J.A.G. for his interpretation. Major Muir said it was only questions of law considered to admit of more than one way of interpretation that were referred in ordinary course to the J.A.G. In this case it was considered the language of the law was plain as written. At this point Chairman Wadsworth said a telephone message had just been received from the J.A.G.'s Department stating that the department never had rendered an interpretation upon the section of the law governing promotions.

Major Muir referred to the case of Captain Lyon, J.A. G. Dept., who brought action in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia praying that the second and first lieutenants and captains be placed on the promotion list within their respective grades according to length of service; this court had ruled in favor of the department's interpretation of the law he said. Senator McKellar said this was no justification for the War Department that it had not submitted the question through legal channels to the J.A.G.'s Department. To have done this, he declared, would have worked for greater satisfaction and a higher state of morale.

Procedure of Examining Boards.

Major Muir proceeded to explain the steps taken in examining an applicant until his record reached the final selection board, known as the Pershing Board. In the first board, composed of officers of the branch for which the candidate had made application, the records only were handled. Then the candidate appeared before the Personal Examining Board which went into physical, mental and moral qualifications. These records were sent to the Reviewing Board, thence to the chief of branch for which application was made, then to the Final Selecting Board, where final recommendation was made, and usually appointment was made in accordance therewith. He said the final boards had full knowledge that captains would be jumped by junior officers, and acted on that contingency. Many applicants were former non-commissioned officers, whose educational qualifications were limited. They would make good officers in the grade of lieutenant or captain, he said, but could not efficiently assume duties of higher grades. With this in mind the board rather than deprive such candidates of commission, causing them to be discharged from the Army, decided to allow them to remain as commissioned officers, in grades where their limited length of service would not entitle them to higher grade before age retirement.

Major Muir submitted figures concerning the number passed for certain grades by preliminary and intermediate boards. He said before the act of June 4, 1920, became a law there were 19,760 applicants for commission. After June 30, 1920, the War Department sent a circular to applicants asking if they still desired to be considered; 5,055 said no and 4,595 failed to make reply. Altogether 14,949 declined to appear for the July examination. Two per cent. dropped out dur-

ing examination; six per cent. were physically disqualified. It finally simmered down to 11,714 candidates and only 5,759 of these survived the boards and the chiefs of branches so that they reached the final selecting board. The final selecting board only rejected 150, making selections of 5,603 and recommending them for appointments to the various grades.

Col. Palmer Thinks No List Could Satisfy All.

Col. John McA. Palmer, Inf., U.S.A., who assisted the committee and sub-committee when the law was drafted, now on duty at General Pershing's headquarters, was the last witness. He referred to previous testimony by Major Connolly and Captain Montgomery. The latter had held that other than retirement for age, the casualties of Army officers were negligible and had argued that there was no opportunity for advancement of a captain well down on the promotion list if he was in his thirties. Colonel Palmer said, in regard to casualties that occur in addition to retirements for age, that his class graduated twenty-nine years ago; its oldest members are approximately fifty-four; of sixty-two that graduated, twenty-two are now on the active list, making about fifty-six per cent. that have already gone out. The class of 1882, now approaching retiring age, has ten on active duty, thirty-seven having graduated; seventy-three per cent. have left the Service before the retirement age. So wastage, he said, constitutes the greatest part of the casualties.

He went into the history of the single list. Eleven years ago he and other officers attending the School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth worked out a single list by a system of cards, including all officers then on duty. This was sent to the War Department and was there pigeonholed. Officers that would have been adversely affected opposed it strongly. He came to the conclusion a single list would be impossible until Congress was convinced it would be the best thing for the Army in general. This came about when the present single list was being worked out by the committees of Congress. After careful and exhaustive study, he believed, Congress finally adopted a system of promotion that they considered would be the best for the Army in general. He realized there were inequalities, and had been much impressed by some of the examples brought to attention at the hearings. But he said he had not yet heard any alternative arrangement proposed that would not tend to give greater satisfaction to a relative minority to the detriment of the great majority. He argued that the good of the whole Army and in the end of the United States Government should be considered in making any kind of a readjustment; that no list could be arranged so that all officers on the list would be satisfied.

He believed Senator McKellar's bill (S. 371) would be unfavorable to the competent emergency officers who were discharged shortly after the armistice; it would upset one of the functions of the present law which was designed to take care of them. Advancement during the war, he said, was largely a matter of accident and did not indicate any particular merit on the part of the officer concerned in many cases. Too much stress should not be placed on the grade an officer held during the emergency. Senator McKellar's proposed legislation, he thought, would result in upsetting the whole general arrangement of the promotion list. It would create more injustices than it would tend to correct.

Senator McKellar said he was not jealous of his bill, and that he would be glad to have the matter of readjustment given careful study and any bill drawn up that would rectify inequalities and create the greatest general satisfaction. Colonel Palmer believed if the matter were further studied that the conclusion would be that the present arrangement is the best that could be reached under the circumstances. Officers were inclined to be pessimistic as to future opportunity for advancement; much of their fear was not founded on conditions as they will exist. The Army never before had offered such fine opportunities as it does now for young officers, and that point ought to be stressed more, he said. Senator McKellar said he realized that, but it was no more than human nature for officers to want a fair deal and equal opportunities. Colonel Palmer said officers now have the greatest kind of opportunity to distinguish themselves in their chosen profession. The Regular Army is looked to for the training of civilians, and officers can thus mix with the people. If they have the qualifications they can show themselves leaders, an opportunity heretofore denied many officers in time of peace. Senator McKellar said he would be glad to have Colonel Palmer make a study of any rearrangement of the promotion list looking to the formulating of a law that would cover the situation. Colonel Palmer said he was detailed to other duties; it would require perhaps two or three months to make a satisfactory study, and his superior officers would have to say whether he should undertake it. He believed it would be proper for Senator McKellar to request the Chief of Staff or the Secretary of War to make such a study. But that it was his opinion that whoever set out to create any better arrangement than the one now in operation would finally come to the conclusion that it could not be improved upon, when the whole question was studied in its broader aspects.

ATLANTIC FLEET EMPLOYMENT SCHEDULE.

Fleet Exercises to be Held Nov. 7 to 14.

Admiral Hilary P. Jones, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, has approved the employment schedule for his fleet covering the period from Aug. 1 to Jan. 3, 1922. The Fleet exercises this fall will take place from Nov. 7 to 14. The reconstituted battleship divisions are now composed as follows:

Division 5, U.S.S. North Dakota, Florida and Delaware; Division 6, U.S.S. Arkansas, New York, Wyoming and Texas, with the U.S.S. Pennsylvania as flagship. The Fleet employment schedule in detail reads:

Battleship Squadron 2 on midshipmen's practice cruise.

Battleship Divisions 5 and 6: Aug. 1-26, Southern Drill Grounds, gunnery exercises; Aug. 27-Sept. 5, North River, liberty, recreation; Sept. 6-11, Newport, material overhaul, Naval War College; Sept. 12-30, Southern Drill Grounds, gunnery exercises; Oct. 1-9, North River, liberty, recreation; Oct. 10-28, Southern Drill Grounds, gunnery exercises; Oct. 29-Nov. 6, Newport, machinery overhaul, Naval War College; Nov. 7-14, Fleet exercises; Nov. 15-Jan. 3, home yards, overhaul, liberty, leave.

Destroyer squadrons (less operative divisions), base on Newport until Sept. 30, then base on Charleston.

Destroyer Operative Division: Aug. 1-26, Southern Drill Grounds, gunnery exercises; Aug. 27-Sept. 5, North River, liberty, recreation; Sept. 6-30, Southern Drill

Grounds, material overhaul, gunnery exercises; Oct. 1-9, North River, liberty, recreation; Oct. 10-28, Southern Drill Grounds, gunnery exercises; Oct. 29-Nov. 6, Newport, material overhaul, Naval War College; Nov. 9-14, Fleet exercises; Nov. 15-Jan. 3, home yards, overhaul, liberty, leave.

Mine Squadrons: Aug. 1-16, Gloucester, day and night mining practice; Aug. 27-Sept. 5, Newport, material overhaul; Sept. 6-Oct. 9, Vineyard Sound and vicinity; Oct. 10-Nov. 6, Southern Drill Grounds, gunnery exercises; Nov. 7-14, Fleet exercises; Nov. 15-Jan. 3, home yards, overhaul, liberty, leave.

Air Squadrons: Aug. 1-Sept. 5, Newport and Long Island Sound; Sept. 6-11, North River, liberty, leave; Sept. 12-Nov. 6, Hampton Roads and Chesapeake Bay, gunnery exercises; Nov. 7-14, Fleet exercises; Nov. 15-Jan. 3, home yards, overhaul, liberty, leave.

Train: Aug. 1-26, Southern Drill Grounds, Lynnhaven Roads; Aug. 27-Sept. 5, North River, liberty, recreation; Sept. 6-30, Southern Drill Grounds, Lynnhaven Roads, gunnery exercises; Oct. 1-9, North River, liberty, recreation; Oct. 10-Nov. 6, Southern Drill Grounds, Lynnhaven Roads, gunnery exercises; Nov. 7-Jan. 3, home yards, leave liberty.

SUBMARINES' SOUTH AMERICAN CRUISE.

The recent cruise of four U.S. Navy submarines, O-11, O-13, O-15 and O-16, in command of Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Haas, U.S.N., to Ecuador and Peru has promoted a most friendly influence and won the heartiest of responses from the people of these two countries, the Navy Department has been informed by Americans who were present while these boats were at Guayaquil and Callao. In addition, the cruise was an excellent experience for the personnel professionally and a splendid test of submarine equipment. Some difficulties with the engines were overcome without much interference with operations, which is gratifying in view of the fact that these boats were commissioned only last March and never had been completely manned. Upon their return to Balboa, C.Z., all engaged in long and short range target practice. On the voyage to South America the boats made a seventy-two-hour run ending in a "crash dive" and a submerged run of half an hour "under the line." At Guayaquil 40,000 people lined the waterfront and crowded river craft to extend an enthusiastic welcome to the American craft and personnel. Officers were hospitably received by the President of Ecuador, the Governor, Cabinet members and ranking officers of the naval and military forces, and paid return calls on the O-11. This boat carried the President from Guayaquil to Durand, where the President placed at the disposal of the American officers a special train for a visit to Quito, which was subsequently accepted. On May 26 the officers attended an official banquet given at the palace by the President, Dr. Jose Luis Tamayo. On their visit to Quito thousands of people crowded the station and cheered the American officers. Officials conducted the party to the Hotel Europa, where a reception was held, with a subsequent visit to the military school, followed by a banquet in the evening. On May 28 the officers were the guests at an official luncheon given by the President, at which there were 200 guests, and later there was a reception and dance at the palace. The next day motor rides, a luncheon, horse races and a dance filled a day when farewells were said to the government officials. On May 30 and June 1 there was a round of festivities, including a farewell dinner at the Union League Club and a luncheon given by the Navy officers in appreciation of the welcome accorded them.

At Lima, Peru, the warmth of reception was duplicated. A special train was provided by the Governor, luncheon on board a cruiser as guests of the Minister of Marine, dinner at the National Club, visits to plantations, receptions and dances filled the days. The enlisted men fared quite as well as the officers and time required the elimination of many festivities from the long program of entertainments arranged for them. The American officers declare that every event showed the real enthusiasm and desire of the people for everlasting friendship with the United States. On leaving Ecuador the Governor, replying to a farewell radio from his departing guests, said "Sincerely feel pleased that you, your distinguished officers and splendid crews have appreciated the spontaneous sentiment of fraternity to your great country that we have sincerely shown in the name of my country. Wish to thank you for your kind radio of farewell and in my name please accept for you and all under your command very best wishes for happiness. Farewell and pleasant passage." It is probable, because of the success of this cruise, that similar cruises will be arranged at intervals to South American countries for the reason that, in addition to the good results from the professional side, such visits promote friendly relations with the peoples of neighboring nations.

NAVAL RESERVE FORCE NOTES.

Building Up Naval Auxiliary Force.

Owing to the reduced appropriations available many excellent officers of the Naval Auxiliary Reserve, who have had extensive service in the vessels of the Fleet trains of the Navy, have had to be placed on an inactive status while the vessels are laid up. These officers, it is stated in the Bureau of Navigation, will have prior consideration when the service is again expanded. The Reserve Force Division of the bureau is actively engaged in the work of stabilizing the Reserve Force with particular attention to making Class 3 of greater usefulness to the Shipping Board in peace time and to the Navy in war time.

U.S.S. Cheyenne Visits Washington.

The U.S.S. Cheyenne with 300 Reservists of the 5th Naval District on board, and in command of Capt. C. F. Macklin, U.S.N.R.F., was at the Washington Navy Yard on July 26. The ship and her complement were inspected by Capt. Charles L. Hussey, U.S.N., officer in charge of the Naval Reserve Division, Bureau of Navigation, and his assistant, Comdr. Francis G. Blasdel, U.S.N. The Cheyenne is on a fifteen-day training cruise.

Fleet Assignment for Reserves.

The Navy Department has authorized the assignment of three officers and fifty men of the Reserve Force from the 3d Naval District to go aboard the U.S.S. North Dakota and Florida, and three officers and fifty men from the 1st Naval District to go on the Delaware. The assignment is for the period from July 29 to Aug. 27, when the U.S. Atlantic Fleet will be engaged in gun-

nery exercises. Lack of appropriation and facilities for training has made it imperative to forego training for Class 5, aviation, during the fiscal year 1922.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

U.S.S. Maryland in Commission.

The U.S.S. Maryland was placed in commission at Newport News on July 21 with Capt. C. F. Preston, U.S.N., as her commanding officer. The keel of the Maryland was laid April 24, 1917, and she was launched March 20, 1920, at Norfolk, Va. She is 624 feet over all, ninety-seven feet three and a half inches beam, thirty feet draft, and displacement 33,590 tons. She carries eight 16-inch guns and her full complement will be sixty-one officers and 1,565 men. The battleship is fitting out at the Norfolk Navy Yard and later will join the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Welfare League Ends at Portsmouth Prison.

Lieut. Col. Hamilton D. South, U.S.M.C., who on July 1 took command of the Naval Prison at Portsmouth, N.H., on July 21 ordered all the eighty-three members of the Welfare League, established by Thomas Mott Osborne when in charge of the prison several years ago, to be returned to their cells. They were to surrender their league buttons and be deprived of the privileges they have enjoyed up to that time. Colonel Smith was detailed by Secretary of the Navy Denby to investigate conditions at the prison.

U.S.S. Idaho Detachment Fight Seattle Fire.

Three hundred officers and men of the U.S.S. Idaho, which was anchored at the time in the harbor of Seattle, Wash., battled on July 9 with a fire on one of the city docks which destroyed property valued at \$400,000 and endangered other property worth \$2,000,000. Capt. J. R. P. Pringle, U.S.N., ordered a detachment ashore under command of Lieuts. G. E. Maynard, Kenneth L. Coontz and E. G. Evans, immediately upon seeing the flames break out. They all worked for several hours and the Seattle newspapers declare that it was due to the splendid efforts of the Idaho's officers and men that the fire did not spread to adjoining docks where a number of ships were tied up.

MARINE CORPS NOTES.

Capt. Wesley W. Walker, Sergt. Morris Fisher and Gunnery Sergt. John M. Thomas, U.S.M.C., will represent the Marine Corps in the international rifle and pistol matches at Lyons, France, opening Aug. 6. Captain Walker was on the A.E.F. team in the international matches last year. Sergeant Fisher won the free rifle championship at the Olympic matches in 1920. Sergeant Thomas, first winner of the Lauchheimer trophy, is a distinguished rifle and pistol shot. The Marine team will return to the United States about Sept. 5 and will go to Camp Perry to shoot in the National Matches.

New Marine Corps Gazette Editor.

The Board of Control of the Marine Corps Association, composed of Major Gen. Commandant John A. Lejeune, Major Gen. Wendell C. Neville and Brig. Gen. George Richards, announce the relief of Major Edward W. Sturdevant as secretary-treasurer of the association and editor of the Marine Corps Gazette by Major Edwin N. McClellan. Major Sturdevant has been editor of the Gazette for about three years, and under his control it has had an extremely successful administration. After an extended leave he will report to the Marine Barracks, U.S. Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., as commanding officer. Major McClellan will carry on his new duties in addition to those as officer-in-charge of the Historical Section and Insular and Foreign Affairs Section.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

It is probable that a movement will be inaugurated with the purpose of having the Congressional Committee on Reorganization give early attention to the matter of disposition of the Coast Guard. The situation at present is one of instability, which has had a bad effect upon the personnel. Officers are of the opinion that if the Coast Guard is to be taken from the Treasury Department it should be done as quickly as possible in order to preserve the morale of the Service.

Payments have been approved for the completion of work on Coast Guard cutters under construction at Oakland, Calif., as follows: Tampa, 80 per cent.; Haida, 70 per cent.; Nos. 38 and 39, 30, and No. 40, 20 per cent. Dock trials of the Tampa were to be held July 28, and builders' underway trial Aug. 8. Capt. Q. B. Newman, engineer-in-chief, and Comdr. J. M. Moore, superintendent of construction and repair, are observing the trials.

Changes in Coast Guard stations made on July 1 are in detail as follows: Discontinued wholly, Nos. 28, 35, 46 and 202; discontinued as active units, Nos. 19, 40, 43, 48, 60, 66, 68, 70, 78, 91, 94, 98, 108, 117, 122, 134, 141, 143, 148, 167, 169, 172, 185, 196, 218, 231, 249, 262, 265, 267, 268, 294, 295, 309 and 325.

Motion for a new trial has been entered in the Court of Claims by the Government in the case of Chief Yeoman Will J. Allen, who received a favorable verdict for the difference in pay of yeoman, first class, and chief yeoman while the Coast Guard was operating as a part of the Navy during the war. This was a test case and many others were awaiting entry upon the verdict in Allen's suit.

LIMIT ON REQUESTS FOR RETURN OF SOLDIER DEAD.

Return of the American soldier dead from Europe has progressed to a point which renders necessary a limitation as to changes in requests regarding final disposition of remains. The Secretary of War has therefore decided that after Aug. 15 next, favorable consideration will not be given to requests for changes in instructions previously given to the Cemetery Division, Q.M. Corps, at Washington, as to the disposition of bodies.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate July 25, 1921.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Captains to be rear admirals from June 3, 1921: R. H. Jackson, B. F. Hutchison, and T. P. McGruder (additional number).
Lieutenants to be lieut. comdr.: G. E. Brandt from June 8, 1920; M. Collins and H. E. Parsons, Jan. 1, 1921; A. G. Dibrell, Feb. 11, 1921.
Lieutenants (j.g.) to be lieutenants from July 1, 1920: P. S. Goen, J. K. Davis, E. H. Jones, C. J. Wheeler, I. N. Kiland, W. W. Warlick.
Ensigns to be lieuts. (j.g.): E. H. Jones from March 30,

1920; W. W. Warlick, June 29, 1920; P. P. Welch, C. R. Smith, G. Kirkland, Van R. Moore and C. H. Rockay, July 1, 1920.

Pay directors to be pay directors, rank of rear admiral from July 7, 1921: J. S. Carpenter and L. Hunt.
Asst. payms. to be p.a. payms. (lieuts.): G. O. Simmond from July 30, 1919; W. V. Fox, V. H. Wheeler, H. N. Hartley, A. R. Schofield, H. F. Gallagher, V. V. M. Boggs, L. R. Corbin, T. A. Durham, W. A. Buck, R. C. Sanders, H. M. Shaffer, S. H. Dickson, Jr., R. C. Adams, S. J. Brune, L. C. English, C. R. Murray, C. J. Harter, C. C. Timmons, E. R. Peoples, G. Montgomery, G. Rembert, T. E. Hipp, A. Rembert, H. H. Thurlby, H. O. Quinn and M. L. Royer, July 1, 1920.

Pay Clerk W. E. Lund to be a chief pay clerk from Jan. 8, 1920.

Officers of U.S.N.R.F. to be p.a. surgeons (lieuts.) from Aug. 3, 1920, in accordance with act of June 4, 1920: C. O. Ammerman and S. H. White.

Joseph M. Feder, chief pharmacist mate, to be asst. surgeon (lieut., j.g.) from July 5, 1921.

James J. O'Connor, citizen of Idaho, to be an assistant surgeon (lieut., j.g.) from July 13, 1921.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate July 25, 1921.

The Senate on July 25 confirmed the nomination of Capt. William A. Moffett to be Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Dept., with rank of rear admiral. Also the following promotions in the Marine Corps: L. McC. Little to be colonel, E. H. Ellis lieutenant colonel, and E. H. Morse major.

THE NAVY.

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.
Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Theodore Roosevelt.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders to Officers July 20, 1921.

Gunn. J. W. Agnew to duty U.S.S. R-26.
Lieut. G. S. Arvin to Officer in Charge Navy Recruiting Station, New Orleans, La.
A.P. Clerk W. H. Barowski resignation accepted.
Chief Gunn. B. E. Blosser to duty with Naval Inspector of Ordnance E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Mach. F. Boyd resignation accepted.
Lieut. M. E. Brown (M.C.) to duty Navy Recruiting Station, Dallas, Texas.
Lieut. C. W. A. Campbell to duty Naval Gun Factory, navy yard, Washington, D.C.
Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Carey to command U.S.S. Reno.
Lieut. H. W. Clark to home; resignation accepted.
Ensign T. V. Corey to duty R. Barracks, Hampton Roads.
Lieut. (j.g.) G. F. Coulson to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. C. Craig to command U.S.S. R-5.
Ensign J. C. Cronin to duty U.S.S. Texas.
Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Davidson (M.C.) to U.S.S. Camden.
Lieut. F. H. Dean to duty U.S.S. New Mexico.
Lieut. C. G. De Foss to duty U.S.S. Nanhuan.
Lieut. Comdr. D. B. Downer to command U.S.S. Preble.
Lieut. P. H. Dunbar to duty R.S., New York, N.Y.
Lieut. O. B. Earle to duty R.S., San Francisco, Calif.
Ensign S. R. Edson (S.C.) to duty R. Barracks, Hampton Roads, Va.
Ensign H. O. Eimers to U.S.S. Maryland.
Lieut. H. F. Ely to duty U.S.S. New York.
Lieut. (j.g.) R. H. Fladland (D.C.) to Marine Expeditionary Force, Haiti.
Lieut. J. W. Gregory to duty U.S.S. O-14.
Ensign W. V. Hamilton to U.S.S. Tennessee.
Lieut. E. R. Henning to duty U.S.S. R-26.
Pharm. E. E. Heun to Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.
Gunn. H. J. Holland to duty 5th Naval District.
Ensign W. D. Hoover to Battleship Force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. R. H. Howard (S.C.) to duty R.S., Boston, Mass.
Ensign C. T. Kelsh to navy yard, Washington, D.C., under instruction at Optical School.
Lieut. E. H. Kruger to command U.S.S. L-8.
Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Lapham to Naval Operations, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.
Lieut. J. Mahoney to home; relieved all active duty.
Lieut. (j.g.) A. Martin, Jr. (C.E.C.) to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieut. O. O. Martin to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.
A.P. Clerk M. C. Mattison to U.S.S. Eagle 33.
Lieut. J. C. Mayhew to duty U.S.S. New York.
Mach. T. E. McGrail resignation accepted.
Lieut. Comdr. E. W. McKee to aid on staff Comdr.-in-Chief Pacific Fleet.
Corp. S. D. Moyer to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.
Bun. W. Muench resignation accepted.
Lieut. A. O. Mundale to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.
Lieut. Comdr. E. K. Niles to U.S.S. Maumee as Ex. Offr.
Lieut. A. N. Olney to aid on staff Comdr. Battleship Force, Pacific Fleet.
Gunn. H. Osborne to U.S.S. Bath.
Lieut. P. H. Park to duty U.S.S. R-23.
Lieut. (j.g.) G. E. Patton to duty E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Lieut. B. C. Phillips to home; resignation accepted.
Lieut. G. A. Poindexter to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-19.
Lieut. H. F. Quandt to home; resignation accepted.
Lieut. H. O. H. Quinn (S.C.) to Naval Air Station, Rockaway Beach, L.I., N.Y.
Lieut. J. E. Rodman to Submarine Base, New London, Conn., under instruction.
Ensign W. A. Seymour resignation accepted.
Chief Pharm. W. F. Sheridan resignation accepted.
A.P. Clerk M. W. Shumate to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.
Lieut. F. A. Smith to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-48.
Lieut. G. O. Smith to U.S.S. Melville.
Lieut. W. E. Smith (M.C.) to R.S., Mare Island, Calif.
Lieut. W. L. Sperry, Jr., to home; resignation accepted.
Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Stone to aid on staff Comdr.-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. H. Z. Throop to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieut. C. W. Wagner to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Isabel.
Gunn. C. E. Weitnauer resignation accepted.
Lieut. W. B. Young (S.C.) to U.S.S. Belknap.
Lieut. A. R. Littlefield (CL-3) to U.S.S. Jason.
Comdr. F. W. Southworth (C.E.C.) (CL-4) to home.

Orders to Officers July 21, 1921.

Lieut. O. E. Anderson to duty U.S.S. Texas.
Ensign J. T. Acree to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Isabel and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. J. W. Birk to duty U.S.S. York.
Lieut. (j.g.) V. C. Bixby to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. E. J. Bonford (C.C.) to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. California and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. (j.g.) A. M. Bryan (S.C.) to R.S., Mare Island, Calif., conn. settlement accounts.
Ensign G. H. Burrows to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. Comdr. C. B. C. Carey det. General Electric Co. Schenectady, N.Y., to course practical instruction Sperry Gyroscope Co. and Ford Instrument Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., reporting Aug. 1, 1921.
Lieut. C. E. Dame to U.S.S. Olympia.
Lieut. R. E. Dees to duty U.S.S. Sharky.
Btan. H. B. Dierkes to duty U.S.S. Alert.
Btan. L. D. Douglas to duty U.S.S. Arizona.
Lieut. (j.g.) H. W. Fitch to duty U.S.S. K-2.
Lieut. B. P. Flood to command U.S.S. H-2.
Lieut. J. M. Gately to duty Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.
Ensign F. Gawrych to duty U.S.S. Finch.
Btan. J. Hall resignation accepted.
Gunn. T. J. Hassett to U.S.S. Bernadou.
Gunn. J. Howard to U.S.S. Herbert.
Ensign H. H. Habbell to duty U.S.S. Crowninshield.
Pharm. P. Johnson resignation accepted.
Chief Pharm. J. A. Kirkpatrick resignation accepted.

Lieut. C. Lovelace to command U.S.S. L-7.
Lieut. B. F. Maddox to U.S.S. Pennsylvania.
Lieut. C. F. Martin to duty U.S.S. Eagle 33.
Ensign J. T. McDermott to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Isabel and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Miller to duty R.S., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieut. W. C. Milligan to duty U.S.S. Beaver.
Lieut. V. J. Moore to duty U.S.S. S-1.
Lieut. Comdr. G. D. Murray to duty Air Force, Pacific Fleet.
Ensign R. P. Fowell to duty Naval Torpedo Sta., Newport.
Lieut. J. E. Reinburg, jr., to aid on staff and flag lieut. Comdr. Train, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. E. M. Senn to duty U.S.S. O-4.
Corp. G. A. Siper to Naval Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, L.I., N.Y.

Lieut. E. E. Stone to aid on staff Comdr. Train, Pacific Flt.
Lieut. (j.g.) F. Stronitz to duty U.S.S. New York.
Lieut. J. S. Terry (M.C.) to duty U.S.S. Niagara.
Lieut. P. W. Warren to command U.S.S. N-5.
Lieut. L. Wood to course practical instruction Sperry Gyroscope Co. and Ford Instrument Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., reporting Aug. 1, 1921.

Lieut. F. L. Worden to duty U.S.S. H-3.
Ensigns J. M. Eggleston, A. Gorry, P. W. Lambricht and G. Richardson to U.S.S. Zane.

Lieut. T. D. Ross to U.S.S. Dent.
Ensign T. J. Ryan to U.S.S. Zane.
Ensign E. P. Sherman to U.S.S. Dent.

Ensign R. E. Butterfield to U.S.S. Mackenzie.
Ensign S. G. Dalkowits to U.S.S. William Jones.
Ensign T. A. Ealing to U.S.S. MacLeish.

Ensign E. B. Guernsey to U.S.S. William Jones.
Ensigns C. L. Hunter and C. H. Murphy to U.S.S. Mackenzie.
Ensign R. O. Myers to U.S.S. Wickes.

Ensigns C. R. Pratt and G. A. Seitz to U.S.S. William Jones.
Ensign J. E. Shoemaker to U.S.S. Mackenzie.
Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Thurston to Reserve Division, Pacific.

Ensign J. P. Womble to U.S.S. Mackenzie.
Ensign J. S. Borkowski to U.S.S. Lea.
Lieut. J. H. Chadwick to U.S.S. May.

Lieut. W. F. Dietrich to U.S.S. Huron.
Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie to U.S.S. Yarnall.
Ensign J. D. George to U.S.S. Lea.

Lieut. S. M. Haight to U.S.S. Elliott.
Lieut. L. Henefin to U.S.S. Alden.
Lieut. E. R. Johnson to Submarine Base, Cavite.

Lieut. G. W. Johnson to U.S.S. Lea.
Comdr. G. W. Kenyon to U.S.S. Southard.
Lieut. S. W. Kirtland to U.S.S. Huron.

Gunr. E. F. Leonhardt to U.S.S. Smith Thompson.
Lieut. W. E. Mackey to U.S.S. Long.
Lieut. R. L. Mitten to U.S.S. Huron.

Gunr. R. W. Oversby to R.S., San Francisco, Calif.
Lieut. Comdr. A. V. Pickhardt to U.S.S. Huron.
Lieut. W. M. Percifield to home; wait orders.

Lieut. E. A. Povey to U.S.S. Greer.
Lieut. (j.g.) Bo C. E. Ross (C1-3) to U.S.S. Upshur.
Lieut. Comdr. K. W. Stroter to U.S.S. Huron.

Lieut. J. A. Sullivan to U.S.S. Upshur.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. K. Smallwood to U.S.S. Upshur.
Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Valentine to U.S.S. Southard.

Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Taylor to U.S.S. Lea.
Ensign C. R. Woodson to U.S.S. Broome.
Chief Gunr. J. S. Buchanan (C1-4) to duty Naval Radio Station, Keyport, Wash.

Lieut. D. L. Conley (C1-5) to Bureau Engineering, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.
Lieut. J. D. Greene (S.C.) (C1-2) to duty Hqs. 1st Naval District.

Lieut. A. R. Houghton (C1-5) to duty Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.

Orders to Officers July 22, 1921.

Lieut. J. H. Aigner to duty U.S.S. Wyoming.
Lieut. W. P. Anderson to U.S.S. Wyoming.
Ensign F. D. W. Baldwin to duty U.S.S. Bittern.

Lieut. W. P. Blake (M.C.) to duty Naval Hospital, Norfolk.
Comdr. L. C. Bratton to Flotilla Two, Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. (j.g.) L. F. Brodie det. U.S.S. Avocet; to duty R.S., Mare Island, Calif.
Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Brown to U.S.S. Charleston as Ex. Offr.

Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Cargender to command U.S.S. Maddox.
Lieut. E. W. Cary to aid to Comdt. navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Lieut. B. W. Cloud to duty U.S.S. Wyoming.

A.P. Clerk C. E. Coleman to duty Asiatic Fleet.
Lieut. M. Comstock to duty U.S.S. H-7.
Lieut. F. W. Connor to command U.S.S. R-2.

Lieut. (j.g.) R. G. Deewall to U.S.S. Arkansas.
Lieut. A. J. Desautels (M.C.) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Pecos and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. A. P. Flagg to duty U.S.S. Arkansas.

Lieut. A. J. Forehand, jr., to duty U.S.S. Pennsylvania.
Ensign W. H. Frost to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. C. T. S. Gladden det. command U.S.S. R-5; to command U.S.S. B-1.

Lieut. Comdr. A. L. Haas to duty U.S.S. Pueblo.
Lieut. H. J. Hansen to command U.S.S. Thrush.
Lieut. H. N. Hartley (S.C.) to R.S., Philadelphia, Pa., conn. settlement accounts.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Hilliard to aid to Comdt. navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Lieut. (j.g.) C. B. Hunt to U.S.S. K-4.
Comdr. E. S. Land (Con.C.) to Bu. Construction and Repair, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. E. K. Lang to duty Asiatic Fleet.
Comdr. D. P. McB. Le Breton to Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.
Lieut. C. W. Ljungquist to duty Naval Ordnance Plant, South Charleston, W.Va.

Lieut. (j.g.) T. J. Malarkey to Destroyer Force, Pacific Flt.
Lieut. (j.g.) T. Mayhall (S.C.) to R.S., Mare Island, Calif., conn. settlement accounts.
Ensign W. R. Mills to duty U.S.S. Bernadon.

Lieut. (j.g.) S. S. Murray to duty U.S.S. New York.
Chief Clerk F. J. Nelligan to duty Supply Officer U.S.S. Colgas.

Lieut. E. L. Newell to duty U.S.S. Wyoming.
Lieut. F. K. O'Brien to aid on staff Comdt. 14th Nav. Dist.
Lieut. A. Osenger to duty U.S.S. Alert.

Ensign A. G. Palmgreen to navy yard, New York, N.Y.
Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M.C.) to course instruction Naval War College, Newport, R.I.
Lieut. (j.g.) D. A. Powell to duty U.S.S. O-16.

Comdr. G. M. Ravenscroft to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. L. Rodd to U.S.S. Maryland.
Lieut. W. P. Rodman to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. G. D. Samonski to duty U.S.S. Florida.
Lieut. C. S. Schepke to U.S.S. Dixie.
Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Sheehan (M.C.) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Wright and on board when commissioned.

Comdr. L. M. Stevens to duty Navy Recruiting Station, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieut. A. E. Stone (Chap. C.) to navy yard, Mare Island.
Lieut. B. L. Toothaker (M.C.) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Makomis and on board when commissioned.

Comdr. B. R. Ware to command U.S.S. Overton.
Lieut. T. B. Watson to U.S.S. Dickerson.
Note—Capt. C. Crenshaw died at Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I., July 19, 1921.

Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Becker (C1-3) to U.S.S. Neptune as Ex. Offr.
Ensign S. H. Montfort (C1-3) to home.
Pay Clerk E. H. Offey (C1-3) to home.

Lieut. (j.g.) M. B. Saben (C1-2) to duty Hqs. 1st Naval District conn. organization and administration of Naval Reserve Force.
Ensign R. B. Waller (C1-3) to Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor, H.T.

Orders to Officers July 23, 1921.

Lieut. R. A. Awrey to duty U.S.S. Utah.
Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Bailey to command U.S.S. McKee.
Btan. C. L. Bailey to duty U.S.S. Tatnuck.

Lieut. A. Barnett to duty U.S.S. Babbitt.
Lieut. E. L. Bass (Con. C.) to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Ensign E. P. Beach to Assistant Communication Officer Battleship Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Ensign L. A. Benoit to duty U.S.S. Southard.
Ensign J. P. Bowling to U.S.S. Satterlee.
Gunr. F. J. Brandtner to duty U.S.S. Dent.

Ensign P. P. Breen to duty U.S.S. Prairie.
Lieut. J. H. Brown, jr., to duty Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Quincy, Mass.

Ensign G. H. Burnham to duty U.S.S. Herndon.
Ensign G. H. Bushnell to U.S.S. McCormick.
Lieut. J. H. Cain to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Comdr. E. H. Cope (S.C.) to home and wait orders.
Comdr. W. L. Culbertson to duty President General Court-Martial, Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Comdr. H. S. Edwards to charge of Naval Ammunition Depot, Kauhaua, H.T.
Lieut. G. M. Eyrforth (S.C.) to Supply Officer Destroyer Div. 12, Pacific Fleet.

Comdr. W. B. Fogarty (Con. C.) to aid on staff Comdr.-in-Chief Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. (j.g.) A. F. Fols to duty U.S.S. R-24.
Ensign J. H. Fokett to duty U.S.S. Dent.

Lieut. J. P. Gilmer (M.C.) to treatment Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La.
Lieut. G. Gowney to Naval Station, Guam.
Lieut. C. S. Hanel to duty Asiatic Fleet.

Ensign H. L. Heller to duty U.S.S. Bridgeport.
Comdr. H. K. Hewitt to U.S.S. Pennsylvania as Guny. Offr.
Ensign S. L. Huff to duty U.S.S. Buffalo.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. L. Kershaw to duty U.S.S. Idaho.
Ensign J. P. Krutmeyer to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Gunr. D. H. Love to U.S.S. Prometheus.

Pay Clerk A. Lyett to United States and wait orders.
Ensign H. L. MacBride to duty U.S.S. S-9.
Ensign F. M. Maiche to course instruction Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Capt. C. C. Marsh to home.
Lieut. Comdr. F. G. Marsh to aid and Flag Secretary on staff Rear Admiral H. O. Stickney, Comdr. Train, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. A. McComb to command U.S.S. McFarland.
Lieut. Comdr. C. W. McNair to U.S.S. Wyoming as Assistant Fire Control Officer.
Lieut. Comdr. R. P. P. Mcleewski to command U.S.S. Semmes.

Lieut. Comdr. S. N. Moore to duty U.S.S. Flusser.
Lieut. J. H. Morrison to duty U.S.S. St. Louis.
Ensign C. P. Murphy to U.S.S. Cormorant.

Lieut. (j.g.) T. H. Murphy to Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
Lieut. E. S. Nason to home and wait orders.
A.P. Clerk B. K. Parker to duty Asiatic Fleet.

Lieut. W. K. Phillips to command U.S.S. R-24.
Ensign H. N. Pino to duty U.S.S. Idaho.
Capt. H. B. Price to command U.S.S. Wyoming.

Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Reed (S.C.) to treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif.
Comdr. C. R. P. Rodger to aid on staff Comdr. Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Road to U.S.S. Utah as Engr. Officer.
Lieut. (j.g.) F. N. Sayre to duty U.S.S. L-7.
Lieut. G. P. Schurz to duty U.S.S. Melville.

Lieut. S. J. Seckelman (M.C.) to duty Pharmacist Mates' School, Norfolk, Va.
Lieut. A. Seckels to home.

Rear Admiral E. Simpson det. Commander Train, Atlantic Fleet; to Commandant 14th Naval District.
Ensign C. R. Skinner to duty U.S.S. Taylor.

Lieut. (j.g.) A. C. Smith to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-19 and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. Comdr. J. M. B. Smith to command U.S.S. Hunt.

Ensign C. M. Snelling to duty U.S.S. Wyoming.
Rear Admiral A. S. Snow det. 1st Naval District; to home.
Lieut. Comdr. E. A. Stephens (M.C.) to duty U.S.S. Cleveland.

Lieut. (j.g.) G. J. Tansey to U.S.S. Oklahoma.
Ensign R. D. Tarbuck to duty U.S.S. Robinson.
Lieut. P. M. Thornton to duty U.S.S. Reno.

Lieut. (j.g.) L. B. Tyson to duty U.S.S. Selfridge.
Ensign D. L. Ullman to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. J. E. Vetter to duty U.S.S. Waters.

Lieut. Visalli (M.C.) det. Naval Base Dispensary, San Francisco, Calif.; resignation accepted effective Aug. 1, 1921.
Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Waddell to U.S.S. Nevada as 1st lieut. Commodore V. Wadhams to home.

Lieut. F. T. Walling to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.
Ensign E. J. Walsh to course instruction Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Ware to U.S.S. St. Louis as Ex. Offr.
Ensign J. S. Warner to duty U.S.S. Doven.
Lieut. B. H. White (S.C.) to Sup. Offr. Destroyer Division

Forty on board U.S.S. Reuben James.
Ensign D. T. Whitmer to duty U.S.S. Dorsey.
Lieut. F. L. Wilkinson to duty U.S.S. O-6.

Lieut. (j.g.) E. R. Winckler to duty U.S.S. Pittsburgh.
Comdr. J. S. Woodward (M.C.) to duty Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Ensign G. S. Young to duty U.S.S. Backridge.
Lieut. Comdr. G. K. Baker (C1-3) to U.S.S. Bath as Engr. Offr.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. W. Callahan (C1-3) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Pecos and on board when commissioned.
Ensign L. P. Cooley (C1-3) to duty U.S.S. Jason.

Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Lewis (C1-3) to home.
Lieut. J. H. MacKenzie (C1-3) to home.

Orders to Officers July 25, 1921.

Comdr. J. S. Abbott to command U.S.S. Toucey and Div. 42.
Ensign E. L. Anderson to duty U.S.S. Ringgold.
Ensign H. W. Baltazzi to duty U.S.S. Calcutt.

Ensign M. C. Barrett to duty U.S.S. Barry.
Lieut. M. Bayers to Asst. to Squadron Engr., Squadron 14.
Lieut. W. E. Beatty (M.C.) to duty Hospital Corps Training School, San Francisco, Calif.

Lieut. J. M. Borlin to duty U.S.S. Leonidas.
Ensign B. B. Biggs to duty U.S.S. Silhouette.
Ensign M. I. Black to duty U.S.S. Tilman.

Ensign A. D. Blackledge to duty U.S.S. James J. Paulding.
Ensign J. M. Blaskitt to duty U.S.S. Rowan.
Lieut. J. F. Brooks to duty U.S.S. Bridgeport.

Lieut. R. Brooks to duty U.S.S. Goff.
Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Conger to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Nokomis and in command when commd.

Ensign M. E. Crist to duty U.S.S. Hopewell.
Ensign M. P. Crist to duty U.S.S. Hopkins.
Ensign J. J. Curley to duty U.S.S. Pillsbury.

Ensign S. W. S. Davis to duty U.S.S. Tillman.
Ensign S. W. DuBois to duty U.S.S. McKee.
Ensign M. M. Dupre to duty U.S.S. Ellis.

Ensign W. G. Eaton to duty U.S.S. Dupont.
Ensign A. S. Edwards to instruction in torpedoes Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

March L. H. Ellis placed on retired list of U.S. Navy; to home.
Ensign W. F. Fitzgerald to duty U.S.S. Maddox.
Lieut. A. F. France to command U.S.S. O-12.

Lieut. Comdr. N. W. Grant (Sup.C.) to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.
Comdr. P. H. Hammond to Aid on Staff Comdr. Battleship Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Ensign W. D. Hodges to duty U.S.S. Maddox.
Ensign R. B. Hunt to duty U.S.S. Cowell.
Ensign S. H. Ingorsoll to duty U.S.S. Nicholson.

Ensign L. J. Johns to duty U.S.S. Truxtun.
Ensign D. L. Jones to duty U.S.S. Conner.
Lieut. F. M. Kirchmeyer (Con.C.) to duty 4th Naval Dist.

Ensign R. C. Lowes to duty U.S.S. Rowan.
Ensign F. M. Maiche to duty U.S.S. Wadsworth.
Ensign S. E. McCarty (Sup.C.) to Asiatic Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. C. McCauley to duty U.S.S. Huron.
Gun. S. McDonald, jr., placed on retired list of U.S. Navy; to home.
Lieut. C. H. Mecum to U.S.S. Henderson as navigator.

Lieut. T. L. Morrow (M.C.) to duty Squadron 3.
Ensign J. W. Mullaly to duty U.S.S. Hulbert.
Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Neely (M.C.) to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.

Ensign H. E. Peifer to duty U.S.S. Welborn C. Wood.
Gun. C. W. Piper to duty 1st Naval Dist.
Lieut. (j.g.) C. K. Post to home; resignation accepted.

Ensign G. L. Ruchmire to duty U.S.S. Stevens.
Ensign D. B. Rosshelm to duty U.S.S. Belknap.
Ensign T. C. Scafe to duty U.S.S. Breck.

Ensign G. H. Sheldon to duty U.S.S. Dupont.
Lieut. (j.g.) F. H. Sherrill (Sup.C.) to Naval Base, San Diego, Calif., conn. settlement accounts.
Lieut. G. B. Sherwood to duty U.S.S. Manley.

Ensign W. S. Shotton to duty U.S.S. Bainbridge.
Capt. A. St. C. Smith to command Squadron 1, Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. C. E. Snider (M.C.) to duty Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Ensign E. E. Stevens to duty U.S.S. William B. Preston.
Lieut. H. E. Stevens to duty Office Naval Inspector of Navigational Instruments, Sperry Gyroscope Works, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. (j.g.) P. Talbot to Naval Torpedo Sta., Newport, R.I.
Ensign R. B. Tompkins to duty U.S.S. Ford.
Ensign H. W. Turney to U.S.S. Zetlin.

Lieut. O. W. Wagner to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.
Ensign E. J. Walsh to duty U.S.S. Abbott.
Ensign L. B. Watson to U.S.S. Eagle 37.

Ensign W. A. Weidman to duty U.S.S. Dale.
Ensign F. H. Wells to duty U.S.S. Downes.
Ensign R. V. Wiman placed on retired list of U.S. Navy; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. C. Q. Wright to U.S.S. Savannah as Engr. Off.
Ensign E. Caha (C1-3) to duty U.S.S. Jason.
Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Hawkins (C1-5) to command N.O. Air-

ports Div. Air Force, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. Comdr. W. Hawks (C1-4) relieved all active duty.
Lieut. C. E. Kipatie (C1-3) to duty U.S.S. Mercy.

Lieut. R. J. Mercey (C1-2) placed on retired list of U.S. N.R.F.; to home.
Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Mueller (C1-3) to U.S.S. Mercy as Engr. Off.

Orders to Officers July 26, 1921.

Ensign C. E. Aldrich to duty U.S.S. Utah.
Lieut. (j.g.) A. D. Brown granted leave of absence.
Btan. C. D. Conner resignation accepted.

Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Kiduff to U.S.S. Wyoming as 1st lieut. Capt. C. M. Offey to Naval Inspector of Engineering Material, H.T.

Ensign A. B. Smith to home; resignation accepted.
Lieut. (j.g.) O. Willenbacher granted leave of absence.
Note—Gunr. C. C. Moore died Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., July 22, 1921.

Ensign T. O. Brandon to Flotilla 2.
Lieut. H. P. Burnett to U.S.S. Zetlin.
Ensign J. R. Dudley to U.S.S. Thornton.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. F. W. Gray to U.S.S. Lamberton.
Ensign G. F. Gagin to U.S.S. Tingey.
Lieut. (j.g.) S. E. Hadden to duty U.S.S. Gamble.

Lieut. Comdr. K. E. Hintze to duty U.S.S. Kilty.
Ensign W. Hibbs to U.S.S. Stoddert.
Ensign B. L. Halsey to U.S.S. Bulmer.

Ensign B. S. Jones to U.S.S. Babbitt.
Ensign W. W. Juvenal to U.S.S. Buchanan.
Ensign W. M. Kilgusworth to U.S.S. Morris.

Ensign J. U. Lademan to U.S.S. Wickes.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. M. Morrison to U.S.S. Champlin.
Ensign H. E. McCarthy to U.S.S. Meade.

Ensign J. A. McGinly to U.S.S. Farquhar.
Ensign G. B. Parks to U.S.S. Evans.
Ensign R. C. Percival to U.S.S. Moody.

Ensign W. G. Switzer to U.S.S. MacLeish.
Ensign W. W. Smith to U.S.S. Lamb.
Ensign C. Wilkes to U.S.S. Stoddert.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. E. Tarbuton to U.S.S. Borger.
Lieut. T. B. Inglis to U.S.S. Philip.
Lieut. (j.g.) F. G. Neal to U.S.S. Hull.

Ensign Howard C. Rake to U.S.S. Bulmer.
Lieut. C. F. Ware to Flotilla 2.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. T. Welch to U.S.S. Philip.

Lieut. L. S. Fiske to U.S.S. McCawley.
Lieut. (j.g.) R. M. Ihig to U.S.S. Paul Hamilton.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. F. Jeter to U.S.S. Schley.

Ensign W. M. Killingsworth to U.S.S. Swasey.
Ensign F. C. Sachse to U.S.S. McCormick.
Lieut. E. J. Steiner (M.C.) to Division 33.

Ensign L. Pace to U.S.S. Gamble.
Ensign E. R. Murphy (C1-3) to U.S.S. Kittery.
Ensign J. G. Pomeroy to U.S.S. Buffalo.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

JULY 23—Lieut. Col. T. M. Clinton to U.S. Major H. W. Weitzel to 2d Brigade, Santo Domingo, D.R.

JULY 25—Lieut. Col. M. Babb to U.S. First Lieut. R. F. Thompson honorably discharged M.C.R.

JULY 26—Major H. C. Judson to M.B., Quantico, Va.
Ensign E. J. Thalhimer three months' sick leave of absence.

Capt. E. E. Eiler to C.G., M.B., Quantico, Va., for duty.
Capt. F. Whitehead to Hqs., Marine Corps, Washington.

JULY 27—First Lieut. G. F. Stockes to M.B., Quantico, Va.
Second Lieut. D. E. Root leave of absence for twenty days; upon expiration of leave to M.B., N.Y., San Diego, Calif.

Second Lieut. J. L. Denham to M.B., N.Y., Washington.
Mar. Gunr. C. A. Johnson upon acceptance of appointment as marine gunner to M.B., N.Y., Boston, Mass.

The following warrant of officers assigned to stations set opposite their names upon acceptance of appointment: Mar. Gunr. J. J. Andrews, O. Wiggs, J. J. Faragher, Quantico, Va.

Mar. Gunr. C. B. Loring and A. Anderson, Q.M. Clerks C. F. Dalton and A. F. Schonefeld, 2d Brig., Santo Domingo, D.R.

Q.M. Clerk P. J. Greely, M.B., N.Y., Boston, Mass.

JULY 28—Lieut. Col. C. Campbell to U.S. Capt. R. L. Nelson to M.B., N.Y., Norfolk, Va.

First Lieut. J. H. Parker to M.B., N.A.S., Pensacola, Fla.
Pay Clerk C. W. Eaton upon acceptance of appointment as pay clerk to 2d Brig., Santo Domingo, D.R.

M.C.O. 18 (SERIES 1921), MAY 16.

721. Par. 338, M.C.O., is amended to read:
338. In addition to pistol course, S.A.F.R., U.S.N., all officers and men armed with pistol will shoot pistol course dismounted, as prescribed in parts 1, 2 and 4, "Pistol Marksmanship," War Dept. Doc. 1050, approved Nov. 26, 1920, which is hereby adopted for use by Marine Corps and will become effective June 1, 1921.

722. Par. 576, M.C.O., is hereby revoked.

723. When, in accordance with M.C.O. 9 (Series 1921), non-com. officers recommended for commissions are sent for training to selected post contemplated in subpar. 6 of that order, they will be carried as on temporary detached duty from post to which originally attached, and their absence will not be considered as creating vacancies in their respective grades, and no promotions will be made to fill places of such men.

724.

VESSELS OF THE NAVY.

Note: Vessels are given in alphabetical order under their respective units, for convenience in reference.

TABLE CORRECTED TO JULY 26.

The following is a list of vessels of the Navy with later date of location than that given for the same vessels in the complete table published on this and succeeding page:

Asheville. Arrived at Norfolk July 27.
Baltimore. Ingham, Oriole, Pelican, Penguin, Pigeon and Sparrow. Sailed from Pearl Harbor for La Haina Roads July 25.
Barker, Borie, John D. Edwards, Smith-Thompson and Tracy. Sailed from Olongapo for Chefoo, China, July 26.
Beaufort. Sailed from Santo Domingo City for Macoris July 26.
Breckinridge. Arrived at Newport July 27.
Brooks. Arrived at Lima July 23.
Chemung. Sailed for Hampton Roads.
Coryanne. At Washington Navy Yard.
Chida. Arrived at La Haina July 26.
Eagle 36. Sailed from Galveston for New Orleans.
Gulfport. Sailed from Guantanamo for Port-au-Prince.
Hannibal. Arrived at Porto Bella Promontory July 25.
Harand. At Newport.
Hulbert. Arrived at Constantinople July 24.
Humphreys. Arrived at Constantinople July 24.
Kane. Arrived at Constantinople July 23.
Meade, Morris, Swasey, Thornton and Tingey. Arrived at Bremerton July 26.
Neches. Sailed from Hampton Roads for Canal Zone July 27.
Ohio. Arrived at New London July 27.
Owl. New York to sea.
Ramapo. Sailed from Newport to sea July 25.
Patoka. Arrived at Pearl Harbor July 24.
Peoria. Havana for Key West.
Pillbury. Newport.
Reuben James. Arrived at Gravosa July 23.
Sands. Arrived at Rouen July 26.
Sicard. Arrived at navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., July 26.
Wheeling. Sailed from Ship Island for Galveston July 27.
Woodbury. Arrived at San Francisco July 25.
W. C. Wood. At Newport.
U.S.S. A-3, U.S.S. A-5 and U.S.S. B-3. Placed out of commission at Cavite, P.I., July 25, 1921.

U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander-in-Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship), Capt. Adelbert Althaus.

BATTLESHIP FORCE.

Vice Admiral John D. McDonald, Commander.

Battleship Squadron Two (Naval Academy Practice Squadron). Rear Admiral Charles F. Hughes, Commander.

CONNECTICUT (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes), Capt. Ralph Earle; KANSAS, Capt. F. H. Brumby; MICHIGAN, Capt. H. V. Butler; MINNESOTA, Capt. G. L. P. Stone; SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. T. Craven; all Lisbon, Portugal.
Rear Admiral A. H. Seales, Commander.

Division Five, Rear Admiral A. H. Seales, Commander—DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins, FLORIDA, Capt. B. B. Bierer, NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench, all New York; UTAH, France.

Division Seven—ARIZONA (flagship of Vice Admiral McDonald), Capt. J. V. Chase, NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee, OKLAHOMA, Capt. E. T. Pollock, all at Callao, Peru.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

(Not attached to Atlantic Fleet.)

Rear Admiral Cassey B. Morgan, Commander.

DOLPHIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Morgan), Comdr. D. A. Weaver, Balboa, C.Z.

Division One—ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Gay, New York to Norfolk; GALVESTON, Capt. C. S. Kempf, navy yard, Boston, Mass.; NIAGARA, Comdr. C. W. Early, New York, N.Y.; SACRAMENTO, Comdr. D. G. Bingham, Ponce, Porto Rico.
Division Two—CLEVELAND, Capt. E. T. Conston, New Orleans, La.; DENVER, Capt. A. Kautz, Punta Arenas, Costa Rica; TACOMA, Capt. W. M. Hunt, Balboa.

DESTROYER FORCE.

Rear Admiral Ashley H. Robertson, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. F. D. Karns, Newport, R.I.

FLOTILLA THREE.

Operative Squadron.

Capt. K. M. Bennett, Commander.

BLACK HAWK (flagship and tender), Capt. Byron A. Long, North River, N.Y.

Division Nineteen—BARNEY, Lt. Comdr. H. A. Flanigan; BERNADOU, Lt. Comdr. F. R. Berg; BLAKELEY (flagship), Comdr. Halsey Powell; CROWNSHIELD, Lt. Comdr. W. O. Wickham; PREBLE, Lt. Comdr. D. B. Downer; WILLIAM B. PRESTON, Lt. Comdr. W. A. Lee, all North River, N.Y.

Division Twenty-five—DAHLGREN, Comdr. W. A. Edwards, GOLDSBOROUGH, Lt. Comdr. J. B. Will, GRAHAM, Comdr. W. F. Amaden, MASON, Comdr. Russell Wilson, SATTERLEE, Comdr. F. Slingluff, SEMMES, all North River, N.Y.

Division Thirty-six—DICKERSON (flagship), Comdr. C. B. Mayo, HATFIELD, Lt. Comdr. M. B. DeMott, HERBERT, Lt. Comdr. S. S. Lewis, LEARY, Lt. Comdr. H. T. Settle, SCHENCK, Comdr. E. Jacobs, SICARD, Lt. Comdr. P. A. LaRoche, all North River, N.Y.

Squadrons One and Two.

Division Forty-one—BAINBRIDGE; BARRY, Lt. F. P. Sherman; GOFF, Lt. Comdr. T. S. Wilkinson; J. K. PAULDING; KING, Lt. Comdr. R. O. Smith, jr.; all Newport, R.I.
Division Forty-two—BEECH, Lt. Comdr. H. H. Frost, CASE, Lt. K. M. Hoeffel, both Newport, R.I.; ISHERWOOD, Boston, Mass.; LARDNER, Lt. B. F. Perry, SHARKEY, both Newport, R.I.; TOUCHEY, Boston, Mass.

Division Forty-three—CONVERSE, Lt. E. D. Gibb, DALE, FLUSSER, Lt. R. E. Dees, PUTNAM, Lt. E. J. Kidder, all at Newport, R.I.; REID, navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.; WORDEN, Lt. M. W. Callahan, Newport, R.I.

Division Fifty—BILLINGSLEY, Lt. H. B. Lough, DALLAS, Lt. A. R. Early, HOPKINS, Lt. E. G. Hanson, LAWRENCE, OSBORNE, Lt. Comdr. E. B. Gibson; PAUL JONES, Comdr. T. A. Thomson; all at Newport, R.I.

Squadron Three.

Capt. C. R. Train, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT, Capt. H. C. Coker, Newport, R.I.
Division Thirty-seven—A. P. UPSHUR, Lt. V. H. Godfrey, BRANCH, GEORGE E. BADGER, Lt. Comdr. A. G. Berry, HERNDON, Lt. Comdr. L. B. Anderson; HUNT, WELBORN C. WOOD, Lt. B. J. Drayton; all at Newport, R.I.
Division Thirty-nine—FORD, Comdr. C. A. Pownall, PEARY, PILLSBURY, POPE, Lt. M. R. Derr, STEWART, TRUXTUN, all at Newport.

Division Forty-eight—BIDDLE, Lt. B. B. Lanier, Newport, R.I.; BRECKINRIDGE, Lt. P. K. Fischer, New London; DUPONT, Lt. J. J. Mahoney, Philadelphia, Pa.; HULBERT, Lt. S. A. Maher, Boston, Mass.; NOA, FRUITT, Lt. Comdr. O. C. Badger, Newport, R.I.

FLOTILLA ONE.

LEONIDAS, Comdr. J. F. Daniels, Newport, R.I.

Squadron Seven.

Division Seven—COLHOUN, Lt. J. C. Delpino, Portsmouth, N.H.; DYER, Lt. J. K. Allen, Newport, R.I.; MCKEE, Portsmouth, N.H.; RINGGOLD, ROBINSON, Comdr. H. G. S. Wallace, Newport, R.I.; STEVENS, Newport, R.I.
Division Twenty-eight—BUSH, COWELL, Lt. Comdr. G. M. Cook, FOOTE, KALK, Lt. Comdr. J. A. Saunders, MADDOX, MEREDITH; all at Newport, R.I.

Division Twenty-eight—BANCROFT, Lt. C. W. Flynn, BELKNAP, Comdr. T. Withers, McALLA, Lt. E. A. Mitchell, MCCOOK, Lt. T. G. Peyton, all navy yard, Boston, Mass.; OSMUND INGRAM, RODGERS, Lt. Comdr. A. M. Steckel, both Newport, R.I.

Squadrons Eight and Nine.

Capt. C. E. Courtney.

Division Eight—BELL, Lt. P. W. Yeatman, Newport, R.I.; FAIRFAX, Lt. Comdr. J. H. Magruder, Portsmouth, N.H.; GRIDLEY, Lt. J. P. Brown, MCKEAN, both Newport, R.I.; TAYLOR, Portsmouth, N.H.

Division Twenty—CHARLES AUSBURNE, Lt. E. J. Driscoll, Newport, R.I.; COLE, Lt. J. G. M. Stone, Philadelphia; ELLIS, Lt. Comdr. F. S. Craven, HALLE, Lt. Comdr. E. S. Brandt, both Newport, R.I.; J. FRED TALBOT, Lt. H. E. Paddock, Philadelphia; TILLMAN, Boston, Mass.

Division Twenty-four—ABBOTT, Lt. G. T. Howard, New Orleans, La.; BAGLEY, Lt. E. W. Morris, Newport; CLEMON, Lt. Comdr. L. L. Jordan, New York; HARADEN, Comdr. S. Doherty, HOPEWELL, both Newport, R.I.; THOMAS, Lt. I. Lehrfeld, North River, N.Y.

FLOTILLA FIVE.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.

DIXIE (flagship), Comdr. W. V. Tomb, Newport, R.I.

Squadrons Fourteen and Fifteen.

Division One—BALCH, Newport, R.I.; BENHAM, Charleston, S.C.; CASSIN, DOWNES, both Newport, R.I.; DUNCAN, Norfolk Navy Yard; PARKER, Newport, R.I.

Division Two—ERICSSON, McDUGAL, NICHOLSON, all Newport, R.I.; O'BRIEN, North River, N.Y.; WINSLOW, Charleston, S.C.

Division Three—CONYNGHAM, CUMMINGS, PORTER, WADSWORTH, WAINWRIGHT, all Newport, R.I.

Division Four—ALLEN, DAVIS, ROWAN, SHAW, WILKES, all Newport, R.I.

Division Five—CALDWELL, CONNOR, CRAVEN, Lt. Comdr. S. Cochran, GWIN, Lt. F. L. Douthit, MANLEY, STOCKTON, all Newport, R.I.

Division Six—GREGORY, KIMBERLEY, LITTLE, all at Newport; SIGOURNEY, en route to Norfolk; STRINGHAM, Charleston, S.C.

Division Nine—STRIBLING, Lt. Comdr. W. H. Stiles, jr., Philadelphia.

AIR FORCE.

Capt. A. W. Johnson, Commander.

HARDING, Comdr. A. C. Read, SANDPIPER, SHAWMUT, Capt. A. W. Johnson, North River, N.Y.

MINE FORCE.

Squadron One.

Capt. H. E. Lackey, Commander.

ISRAEL, Lt. (j.g.) Alfred P. Moran, jr., LANSDALE, Lt. A. O. Larsen, LUCE, Comdr. A. W. Fitch, MAHAN, Lt. Comdr. J. S. Lowell, MAURY, Comdr. H. C. Gearing, MURRAY, Lt. Comdr. L. J. Sullivan, SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. H. E. Lackey; all at Gloucester, Mass.

Squadron Two.

Division One—AUK, CURLEW, FLAMINGO, OSPREY, all Portsmouth, N.H.; WOODCOCK, Lt. (j.g.) T. F. Jurgensen, Gloucester, Mass.

Division Two—LARK, Lt. (j.g.) S. Shaw, MALLARD, Lt. C. C. Lava, both Gloucester, Mass.; SWAN (reserve), Portsmouth, N.H.

Note: CHEWINK, North River.

QUAIL, North River, N.Y.
OWL and REDWING, special temporary duty towing barges to Canal Zone.

TRAIN.

Rear Admiral L. H. Chandler, ordered to command.

BRAZOS, BRIDGE, Capt. E. J. King, both at New York; CULGOA, Comdr. C. H. Bullock, MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Denamore, both Brooklyn, N.Y.; NEREUS, Cherbourg to Hampton Roads; OLYMPIA (flagship), Capt. H. L. Wyman, North River, N.Y.; PROMETHEUS, Capt. J. K. Taussig, Norfolk, Va.; PROTEUS, Lisbon, Portugal; RELIEF, Comdr. R. O. Holcomb (M.C.), North River, N.Y.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except vessels in Atlantic waters and as otherwise noted, to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Edward W. Eberle, Commander-in-Chief.

NEW MEXICO (flagship).

BATTLESHIP FORCE.

Vice Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, Commander (Texas, flagship).

Division Six—Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander. ARKANSAS, Capt. S. E. Moses, San Diego to Balboa July 23; NEW YORK, Capt. E. L. Bennett, TEXAS, Capt. E. S. Kellogg, both Bremerton, Wash.; WYOMING (flagship), Capt. DeWitt Biamer, San Diego to Balboa July 23.

Division Eight—Vice Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, Commander. IDAHO, Capt. J. R. Pringle, Tacoma; MARYLAND, Capt. Charles F. Preston, fitting out at navy yard, Norfolk; MISSISSIPPI, Capt. P. Symington, NEW MEXICO, Capt. G. W. Williams, both Bremerton, Wash.; TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh, Tacoma.

DESTROYER FORCE.

Rear Admiral G. H. Burrage, Commander.

CHARLESTON (flagship), San Pedro.

FLOTILLA FOUR.

Squadron Five.

Capt. H. P. Perrill, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, Capt. G. B. Landenberger, Mare Island, Calif.; MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. M. H. Simons, San Diego.

Division Fifteen—AARON WARD, BRUCE, Comdr. G. T. Swasey; both at San Diego, Calif.; BUCHANAN, Lt. Comdr. R. E. Rogers, EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Crosse, both San Pedro; PHILLIP, Lt. Comdr. J. D. Moore, San Diego; WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey, San Francisco; ZEILIN, Lt. Comdr. E. H. Connor, San Diego.

Division Sixteen—BARBITT, San Diego, Calif.; BADGER, Comdr. W. E. Clark, DE LONG, JACOB JONES, all San Diego; TATTNALL, Mare Island; TWIGGS, Monterey to San Pedro.

Squadron Ten.

Capt. F. L. Oliver, Commander.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. Henry N. Jensen, San Diego; SALEM, Capt. P. W. Foote, Mare Island.

Division Twenty—BREESE, Lt. R. S. Wyman, San Francisco; GAMBLE, Lt. J. B. Heffernan, San Pedro; LAMBERTON, Lt. W. J. Nunnally, MONTGOMERY, Lt. E. G. Hersinger, RADFORD, Lt. H. V. Wiley, RAMSAY, Comdr. E. Lando, all at San Francisco.

Division Fourteen—DENT, Mare Island; DORSEY, Lt. Comdr. J. C. Jennings, RATHBURN, Comdr. F. H. Poter, San Francisco; Comdr. M. E. Manley, all San Francisco, Calif.; TALBOT, Lt. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr, WATERS, Lt. Comdr. E. D. Langworthy, ZANE, Lt. Comdr. L. C. Scheib, all sailed from San Francisco for Pearl Harbor July 23, en route to Asiatic Station.

Division Thirty-one—BAILEY, Comdr. J. P. Olding, MEADE, MORRIS, Lt. J. E. Boak, SWASEY, THORNTON, TINGEY; all at Seattle, Wash.

Division Thirty-eight—BULMER, Comdr. T. A. Symington, EDSALL, Lt. R. G. Tobin, MACLEISH, Lt. Comdr. S. F. Heim, MCCORMICK, Comdr. A. S. Farquhar, PARROTT, Lt. Comdr. D. B. Beary, SIMPSON, Lt. Comdr. F. T. Berry; all at San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Eleven.

Capt. L. B. Sargent, Commander.

BUFFALO (flagship and tender), Comdr. J. V. Babcock, San Pedro.

Division Seventeen—BOGGS, Lt. Comdr. M. F. Dracmel, CLAXTON, HAMILTON, Lt. C. C. Vickery, KENNISON, Lt. Comdr. F. L. Lowe, KILTY, Lt. Comdr. C. D. Swain, WARD, all en route to San Diego.

Division Twenty-three—DOYEN, Mare Island; HENSHAW, Lt. W. D. Austin, Portland; MCCAWLEY, San Diego; MEYER, Lt. A. D. Struble, Portland; MOODY, Lt. Comdr. F. Hindelret, SINCLAIR, Comdr. F. N. Eklund, both San Diego.

Division Thirty-three—FARQUHAR, Lt. Comdr. E. G. Conan, KENNEDY, Lt. Comdr. B. O. Wills, both San Francisco; PAUL HAMILTON, Lt. Comdr. P. Seymour, en route to San Diego; RENO, Lt. Comdr. Lee C. Carey, STODDERT, THOMPSON, all San Francisco.

FLOTILLA TWO.

Squadron Four, Division Ten.

CHAMPLIN, CHEW, HAZELWOOD, all San Diego, Calif.; MUGFORD, Mare Island; SCHLEY, WILLIAMS, Lt. E. W. Mills, all San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine—AULICK, DELPHY, GILLIS, MODERUT, Lt. R. S. Bulger, TURNER, WELLES, all en route to Mare Island.

Division Thirty-two—CHAUNCEY, San Diego; FARRAGUT, Lt. H. A. Turner, FULLER, Lt. F. P. Thomas, J. P. BURNES, Lt. G. H. Wooley, PERCIVAL, Lt. O. H. Strack, all San Pedro, Calif.; SOMERS, Ens. M. Q. Wright, San Diego.

Squadron Six.

Division Eighteen—CRANE, Lt. E. S. Hulbert, Mare Island; CROSBY, San Francisco; PALMER, THATCHER, both at Mare Island; WALKER, San Francisco.

Division Twenty-two—HOGAN, Lt. A. P. Paradis, HOWARD, Lt. W. H. Farrell, O'BANNON, RENSHAW, STANSBURY, Lt. W. P. Martin; all San Diego.

Division Thirty—BALLARD, EDWARDS, GREENE, LAUB, Lt. R. H. Henkle, all San Diego; McLANAHAN, Lt. G. E. Ross, San Pedro, Calif.; SHUBRICK, San Diego.

Squadron Twelve.

Division Thirty-four—NICHOLAS, S. P. LEE, both at San Diego; WILLIAM JONES, Lt. Comdr. J. W. Gromer, San Pedro; WOODBURY, en route to San Francisco; YOUNG, San Pedro.

Division Forty-four—KIDDER, Lt. Comdr. H. J. Abbott; LA VALETTE, SHIRK, both San Diego; SLOAT, Mare Island; WOOD, San Diego; YARBOROUGH, San Francisco.

Division Forty-seven—LITCHFIELD, San Francisco.

Squadron Thirteen.

Division Forty-five—CHASE, MARCUS, MERVINE, MUL-LANY, Lt. E. Breed, all San Diego, Calif.; ROBERT SMITH, Lt. Comdr. P. H. Rice, San Pedro, Calif.

Division Forty-six—COGHLIN, HULL, LAMSON, all San Diego, Calif.; MACDONOUGH, Lt. H. J. Ray, San Francisco; PRESTON, San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-nine—CORY, Lt. Comdr. K. E. Hintze, FARENHOLT, Comdr. N. W. Post, MELVIN, all San Diego; SUMNER, Lt. S. G. Moore, Mare Island.

AIR FORCE.

MINE FORCE.

Capt. C. C. Bloch, Commander.

Squadron Three.

Capt. C. C. Bloch, Commander.

ANTHONY, Lt. Comdr. R. F. Frelsen, BALTIMORE, Capt. C. C. Bloch, BURNS, Lt. Comdr. N. Scott, INGRAHAM, LUDLOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr, SPROSTON, all at Pearl Harbor.

Division Four—ELDER, ORIOLE, PENGUIN, PIGEON, SANDERLING, TURKEY, all Pearl Harbor.

TO MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-OFFICERS OF THE SERVICE:

I wish to announce that I have resigned as Manager of The Army & Navy Club, and have engaged in the REAL ESTATE, LOANS, AND INSURANCE business with the firm of THOS. J. FISHER & CO., 738 15th STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C. (TELEPHONE, MAIN 6830), where I will give my personal attention to all matters entrusted to my care.

During my long experience as manager of The Army & Navy Club, I had occasion to realize what a great need there exists among Army and Navy officers for just such kind of service as I now have the honor to offer you, and I hope my office may become your Service Real Estate Headquarters.

As a part of the firm's regular business, it makes loans and writes insurance of every kind, including automobile insurance.

Whether you are coming to Washington and desire to rent or purchase a house; or leaving, wish to lease or sell, or to have your property managed; or whether you have money to loan, or wish insurance—if you let me know your desires, my personal attention, as well as the thoroughly equipped facilities of the firm with its experience of more than forty years, will be available to help meet your requirements. The firm's long-established reputation and well-known traditions of conservatism, as well as my own personal standing, I believe assure that your interests will be safeguarded, and I therefore respectfully solicit your business.

If you will write, telephone, or telegraph me what you wish, I will have all the information to you without delay.

F. L. SANDOZ,
LT. COMDR., U. S. N., RET.

SUBMARINE FORCE.

Capt. W. S. Miller, Commander.

CAMDEN (flagship and tender), R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-6, R-7, R-8, R-10, all at San Pedro, Calif.

TRAIN.

Rear Admiral H. O. Stickney, Commander.

OELTIC, Guam; COMFORT, Comdr. H. R. Hermes (M.O.), Mare Island; FREDERICK (flagship), Capt. W. R. Sexton, Glacier, both San Diego, Calif.; MEROY, Seattle, Wash.; RAPPANNOCK, Hampton Roads; VESTAL, Capt. J. J. Hyland, San Diego.

FUEL SHIPS.

BRUTUS, CUYAMA, JASON, KANAWHA, all West coast; NEPTUNE, Hampton Roads; ORION, en route to East coast.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

CRUISER DETACHMENT.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Admiral Niblack), Capt. J. M. Reeves, La Havre; ST. LOUIS, Capt. W. D. Leahy, Constantinople.

Division Twenty-seven—BROOKS, Comdr. V. S. Houston, FOX, Comdr. C. S. Joyce, both Constantinople; GILMER, Lt. Comdr. M. C. Robertson, Pola; HUMPHREYS, Comdr. W. O. Spence, Galati; KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall, Lisbon; OVERTON, Comdr. A. Bristol, Samarra.

Division Forty—CHILDS, Comdr. L. H. Mayfield, Cherbourg; McFARLAND, Lt. Comdr. P. B. Haines, Venice; REUBEN JAMES, Comdr. R. F. Zogbaum, Spalato; SANDS, Comdr. R. L. Ghormley, La Havre; STURTEVANT, Lt. Comdr. G. G. Haas, Samarra; WILLIAMSON, Lt. Comdr. J. C. Cunningham, Ineboli.

U.S. ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.

HURON (flagship of Admiral Strauss), Capt. H. I. Cone, Chong, China.

Division One—ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson, Hankow, China; NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owens, Vladivostok.

Division Two—HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup, Cavite, P.I.; WILMINGTON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson, Shanghai, China.

Division Three—ELCANO, Comdr. A. H. Miles, MONOCACY, Lt. Comdr. E. W. Hanson, both Hankow, China; PALOS, Lt. Comdr. G. F. Howell, Ichang, China; PAMPANOA, Lt. G. H. Wood, Hongkong, China; QUINOS, Lt. Comdr. J. R. Peterson, Hankow; VILLALOBOS, Lt. Comdr. R. B. Daughtry, Shanghai.

DESTROYER SQUADRON.

Capt. W. McDowell, Commander.

Division Thirteen—ELLIOTT, Lt. Comdr. E. L. Gunther, GREER, Comdr. E. R. Shipp, LEA, Comdr. G. W. Kenyon, all at Hongkong, China; PANTHER (tender), Comdr. G. M. Bacon, Cavite, P.I.; UPSHUR, Lt. Comdr. E. W. Strother, TARBELL, Lt. Comdr. G. B. Hoey, YARNALL, Lt. Comdr. L. M. Stewart, all at Hongkong, China.

Division Twenty-six—ALDEN, Lt. Comdr. E. B. Armstrong, BROOME, Comdr. C. S. McWhorter, CHANDLER, Lt. Comdr. F. Cogswell, HOVEY, Lt. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair, LONG, Comdr. O. M. Austin, SOUTHWARD, Comdr. I. F. Dorch, all China.

Division Thirty-five—BARKER, Lt. Comdr. C. C. Windsor, BORIE, Lt. Comdr. E. F. Clement, JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. Alex. Sharp, Jr., SMITH-THOMPSON, Lt. Comdr. J. H. Densie, TRACY, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell, WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Bernard, all Cavite, P.I.

MINE FORCE.

AVOCET, Mare Island; BITTERN, Guam to Cavite; FINCH, Mare Island; HART, Lt. Comdr. J. M. Deem, Hongkong, China; HERON, Mare Island; RIZAL, Lt. Comdr. S. E. Root, Canton.

AUXILIARIES.

ABARENDA, GENESEE, GENERAL ALAYA, R. L. BARNES, MOHICAN, SARA THOMPSON.

UNASSIGNED.

FALCON, Cape May, N.J.; HANNIBAL, Comdr. George N. Hayward, Cristobal, Isabel, Lt. Comdr. F. Loftis, Philadelphia, Pa.; MAHANNA, Portsmouth, N.H.; MAYFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes, Washington, D.C.; NOKOMIS, navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.; OHIO, Capt. F. L. Chadwick, New London to sea July 22; PADIACAH, Comdr. J. T. Bowers, Portsmouth, N.H.; PUEBLO, Capt. H. H. Hough, Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.; SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. O. E. Baker, Constantinople; WHEELING, Mobile to Galveston; YACONA, Comdr. R. E. Sampson, Cavite, P.I.

NAVAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

ALAMEDA, Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.; ARETHUSA, Hampton Roads; BATH, Mare Island; BEAUFORT, West Indian waters; CAESAR, Norfolk, Va.; GULFPORT, West Indian waters; HANCOCK, Pearl Harbor; HENDERSON, Capt. A. McArthur, ordered, Hampton Roads; HOUSTON, Mare Island; KITTERY, Hampton Roads; MARS, Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.; NECHES, Hampton Roads, Va.; NERO, Mare Island; NEWPORT NEWS, Guam; NITRO, Comdr. R. W. Vincent, New York; PAXOKA, San Francisco to Pearl Harbor; PENSACOLA, Guam to San Francisco; PYRO, Comdr. J. S. Graham, Bremerton, Wash.; QUINCY, Hampton Roads; RAMAPO, Fall River to Hampton Roads; SAPELO, Spalato to Constantinople; SATURN, en route to Alaskan waters.

DEPARTMENT OF HAWAII CELEBRATES JULY 4.

A very successful celebration of Independence Day, under the auspices of the Department of Hawaii and the American Legion of Honolulu, took place at Kapiolani Park in that city on July 4, when more than 1,200 troops from Schofield Barracks participated. One particularly agreeable feature was the marked co-operation between the Army and the civilian population. The ceremonies began with an invocation by Chaplain George R. Longbrake, U.S.A., followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Major Duncan G. Richart, U.S.A. In the parade the 27th, 35th and 47th Infantry, 55th Field Artillery, 21st Balloon Company, from Fort Ruger; 17th Cavalry, a detachment of the 3d Engineers and units of Motor Transport and Motor Cycle organizations took part. Troop G, 17th Cav., later gave an exhibition drill, followed by a machine gun contest between squads from the Infantry regiments. Bayonet combat, a Field Artillery section contest, a

guidon race and an exhibition of bridge building and demolition by the 3d Engineers gave an added thrill to the exhibition. Several hundred feet above the field a balloon from Fort Kamehameha swayed gently to the breeze during the parade and the subsequent exhibition. Bands from the three Infantry regiments occupied the grandstand. More than 25,000 persons witnessed the exhibition, the receipts being in excess of \$12,000, fifty per cent of the net proceeds going to the fund intended to develop the Army Service Club in Honolulu, while the other half went to the American Legion, which intends applying it to aiding disabled veterans in the territory of Hawaii.

NOTES OF THE R.O.T.C.

R.O.T.C. Camp, Fort Logan, Issues Booklet.

Top o' the World is the unusual but appropriate title of a booklet issued by the students of the R.O.T.C. Infantry camp at Fort Logan, Colo., on the close of the camp, July 18. Excellently printed and attractively illustrated, with many photographs, it is one of the best publications yet issued by a R.O.T.C. organization. It is dedicated to Col. Paul A. Wolf, U.S.A., "commanding officer Reserve Officers' Training Camp, whom we respected as a soldier and whom we have learned to admire as a man." Situated at Fort Logan is, at an altitude which places it not far from "the top of the world," it is an ideal place for camp purposes. There are excellent photographs of Colonel Malone, Lieut. Col. G. B. Pritchard and O. P. Robinson, Majors H. A. Wingate, E. Wilson, P. D. Parkinson, Ira A. Smith, W. H. Morris, J. C. Waterman, P. K. English, H. W. Terrell, all U.S.A., and a number of other officers of his staff. There is a roster of the officers and men of the four companies comprising the battalion, with their photographs, taken in groups, scenes in and about the camp, and of three young ladies who were respectively voted the "prettiest," "cutest" and "best dancer" of the many who attended the senior and junior dances each week, coming from various cities and towns in Colorado. Credit is given by the editors to Major Waterman for his assistance in compiling the booklet.

Georgia R.O.T.C. Infantry Unit Wins Prize.

Col. D. W. Ryther, U.S.A., commanding the R.O.T.C. unit at the University of Georgia, at Athens, Ga., and who commanded the recent R.O.T.C. Infantry camp at Camp Knox, Ky., has sent to Col. O. J. Bond, superintendent of the Citadel, the military college of South Carolina, at Charleston, an engraved gold band, to be placed on the staff of the national color of the Infantry unit of the R.O.T.C. of that institution. This prize was awarded to the unit in the advanced course of the R.O.T.C. which ranked first in a competition based on military work, athletics, deportment, etc. Twenty-five institutions were represented in this course. Colonel Ryther, in a letter accompanying the prize, congratulates Colonel Bond, Col. R. R. Stogsdill, U.S.A., P.M.S. and T., and the college for the showing made by the students. Major A. G. Goodwyn, U.S.A., assistant P.M.S. and T., is in charge of the Infantry unit and Major P. J. Horton, U.S.A., assistant P.M.S. and T., is in charge of the Coast Artillery unit at the Citadel.

R.O.T.C. Units, Michigan U. and Western Reserve.

The War Department has given authority for the establishment of an Ordnance unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. The establishment of a Medical unit of the R.O.T.C. at the School of Medicine, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, has been authorized by the War Department.

BERGDOLL ESCAPE HEARING FINISHED.

Major Bruce R. Campbell, U.S.A., was the principal witness on July 22 before the special committee of the House of Representatives that is investigating the escape of G. C. Bergdoll from military arrest. He appeared to deny positively the charges made by Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll, mother of the escaped prisoners, that she had paid Major Campbell \$5,000 in cash to be used in influencing men "higher up" in securing the release of her son. In the course of his testimony on July 22 Major Campbell denied that he had received any money from Mrs. Bergdoll and when one of the members of the committee made the comment that "the old lady was lying" when she said she had paid money to the officer, Major Campbell replied, "absolutely." In explanation of the account he had with a New York Stock Exchange house in the period after Mrs. Bergdoll said she had paid him the \$5,000, Major Campbell stated that the money had come to him from a Col. Milton Young of Kentucky, a racing man and old friend of Major Campbell's father. According to the story told by Major Campbell he had given Young \$500 in 1915 to invest for him. In the spring of 1918, his testimony continued, "another friend, now alive" (Young died a year ago) brought \$5,000 to the Major which were the earnings of his \$500. On being pressed as to the identity of this friend Major Campbell exclaimed, "hell, it is my father." The officer also stated that he talked one day with Mrs. Bergdoll while crossing the river to New York and she told him she did business "by astrology." He said to her "that is fine business" and told Mrs. Bergdoll about just having deposited \$5,000 and of the circumstances connected with depositing the money. He added, "she was in a position to tell you this." He also stated that none of the money in his New York bank account was the money he had received from Young through his father. As a result of Major Campbell's testimony the committee issued a subpoena calling for the appearance of the officer's father, William R. Campbell, of Lexington, Ky., at the hearing. Major Campbell stated that he had telegraphed his father to come to Washington to appear at the hearing. The final session of the investigation took place on July 25, when Major Campbell's father appeared and testified in corroboration of his

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son's testimony that a \$500 fund placed with the late Milton Young of Lexington, Ky., in 1915 grew to \$9,000 in two years and that the money was turned over to Major Campbell. The latter reiterated that this same money was deposited with the Wall Street firm last year at about the time Mrs. Bergdoll swore that she had given him \$5,000. He also corroborated his earlier testimony that he had more than \$5,000 on deposit in a New York city bank by presenting to the committee a telegram from the bank stating that in December, 1917, the sum of \$5,037 was deposited there by Mrs. Laura E. Campbell, his wife. After the testimony was finished Representative Lohring of Indiana, a member of the committee, demanded that the Allen Property Custodian be ordered forthwith to find and recover the \$105,000 in gold alleged to have been buried by the Bergdolls. The committee deferred action on this point until its report is formally presented to the House, which may be done in the coming week.

Q.M.C. BASEBALL NINE DEFEAT SAILORS AT LONDON.

A nine from the Q.M. Corps of the American Forces in Germany and one made up of men from the U.S.S. Pittsburgh and Sands played a game of baseball before 10,000 spectators at London, England, on July 3, which was one of the most stubbornly contested ever seen in England. It resulted in a victory for the soldiers by a score of 2 to 1. "English fans and fanatics," says the *American News*, of "Coblenz, Germany, organ of the A.P. in G., "not only marveled at the exhibition of American national game but were dumfounded at the regularly organized 'rooting' by the gobs, led by a cheer leader, who, with a megaphone, could be heard all over the field. United States Ambassador Harvey throw out the first ball. In the fifth inning, when Semrow, of the Q.M.C. nine, batted a few wild ones, the sailors, ably assisted by pretty English lasses, yelled a new popular tune at the A.P. in G. pitcher, which went something like this: "Take me out, I'm tired." The soldiers played better baseball, on the whole, than did the sailors. "Part credit for this was due to Semrow, who captained and pitched. Major A. G. Strong, U.S.A., sent Semrow in with the first run and later Lunn, brought in another tally. The Navy team fought hard, but the Amaroc pitcher only allowed them six poor singles." The Navy team tried hard in the seventh inning and all the fans, including Vice Admiral Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., commander of the American naval forces operating in European waters, stood up to give the scoreless sailors a little more luck. Then they sat down and prayed that the Navy might get a run. The ninth did produce a little fortune for the sailors, says the *News*, and "Strang smashed a three-bagger, sending Polly in home with the only run they earned. The Amaroc pitcher became worried at this, and was relieved by Whitehead, who 'finished admirably for the soldiers.'"

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 28, 1921.

Mrs. Martin M. Trench, who has been spending a week with her mother, Mrs. R. C. Schenck, is to leave this week for New York to join Captain Trench, U.S.N. Mrs. John Hood, widow of Rear Admiral Hood, U.S.N., has returned to Annapolis after spending the winter in Augusta, Ga., and the early summer in Florence, Ala. Mrs. Hood intends remaining in Annapolis until the middle of September, when she expects to return to Florence, where she has purchased a home.

Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Simcox, recently detached from duty in the department of seamanship, Naval Academy, left Annapolis last Thursday and in a few days will assume command of the U.S. destroyer Harding. Ensign Wirth, who has been on duty at the Naval Academy, has left for his new assignment to the Naval Optical School, Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Langford are to leave this week on an extended motor tour in Michigan and Ontario, Canada. They expect to be gone about one month.

Mrs. C. A. Hazill, who has been visiting her former home in Ohio, has returned to Annapolis. Prof. H. J. Fenton, Naval Academy, has been recalled from his leave, which he and his family were spending at their summer home at Pleasant View Beach, R.I., for temporary duty at the Academy. The return of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. H. Fergus to the Naval Academy makes a welcome addition to Annapolis society, as both were very popular during their former stay here. Mrs. Fergus is an amateur actress of ability and has taken part in many productions here. Commander Fergus is on duty in the department of navigation.

Mrs. R. C. Giffen, who has been visiting Mrs. W. J. King, wife of Professor King, Naval Academy, has left for New York, where she is to spend a few weeks before leaving for San Francisco to join Lieutenant Commander King. Comdr. C. C. Slayton left Thursday for California to assume his duties as navigator of the U.S.S. New York. Mrs. Slayton and the children will remain in Annapolis.

Mrs. J. F. Murphy and her sons have returned from a visit to Worcester, Mass. Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy have as their guests Mrs. Fred Murphy and her two children. A. E. Martak, of Eastport, near Annapolis, chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Naval Academy, has gone on a vacation to his home at Aguilu, Miss.

Kenneth Corner entertained at a party on Saturday night at "Primrose," his country place, near Annapolis. His guests included, among others, Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Soule and Comdr. W. E. Hall. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter Decker were hosts at an informal supper party on Sunday. Their guests included Comdr. and Mrs. D. A. Scott, Miss Keen, Mrs. Leo Holcomb and Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Parr. Comdr. Jerome Munaker spent the week-end with Lieut.

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Comdr. and Mrs. W. D. Brereton. Mr. and Mrs. King, of Good Hope, Ohio, are visiting their son and daughter-in-law, Prof. W. J. King, of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. King. The funeral of Rarce, the infant son of Prof. and Mrs. King, took place on Sunday.

Comdr. and Mrs. D. L. Howard and Comdr. P. J. Dashiell were guests of William Stayton, president of the Baltimore Shipbuilding Co. on Wednesday at a dinner at E. K. Ridge Kennel, near Baltimore. Congressman Clifford Ireland and J. D. Barnes, of Washington, were supper guests of Comdr. and Mrs. D. L. Howard on Sunday. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John J. Brown, who spent the past week-end at Governors Island as guests of Major and Mrs. E. A. Brown, are now visiting Mrs. Brown's brother, Joseph S. Willoughby, in Larchmont Manor, near New York city. Commander Brown is to return to the academy on Aug. 1.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank W. Bartlett and their daughter, Miss Marjorie Bartlett, and son, Mdan. Bradford Bartlett, are guests of Comdr. Owen W. Bartlett, in Newport, R.I., where Commander Bartlett is attached to the War College. The party made the trip to Newport by motor. Comdr. H. K. Hewitt, department of electrical engineering, Naval Academy, will shortly go to the U.S.S. Pennsylvania as gunnery officer. His family expect to make their headquarters in or near New York while he is at sea.

The tennis team of the Naval Academy on Tuesday defeated the Camp Meade team, winning eight matches against the visitors' three. J. L. Hall, captain of the home team, won from Colonel Turner, 6-4, 6-4, and Turner Joy won against Chaplain Rixey by the same score. H. F. Sturdy lost his match with Captain Robinson by a score of 1-6, 9-7 and 5-7. Captain Scott, of Meade, who lives in Annapolis and plays on the local team, lost to Captain Johnson by 6-4, 0-6 and 1-6. Major Coyle, of the Marines, won from Captain Heald by 7-5 and 6-4, and Lieutenant Commander Sheldon defeated Captain Bell with a score of 6-4 in each set. A close match between Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Dashiell and Captain Schwarzwelder was won by the Navy man at 6-2, 2-6 and 7-5.

In the doubles Colonel Brown and Captain Robinson won from Chaplain Scott and Lieut. J. L. Hall with a score of 6-1, 4-6 and 7-5. Lieutenant Joy and Lieutenant Commander Sheldon took their match from the visitors. Captains Brown and Bell won easily with 6-4 and 8-6, and Lieutenants Coyle and Saturday won theirs by 7-5 and 6-3. Dashiell and Stone won from Rixey and Schwarzwelder by 6-1 and 6-3. The visitors brought with them a number of their supporters from Meade and a large company of friends of the local players were present. The next match of the Navy team, it is intended, shall be played on Saturday.

The tennis team of the Academy played the Washington team of the Navy Department on Sunday, the latter winning by a score of 5 to 4. In the individual play in the singles, Bates and Selden, the two strong members of the visiting team, won from their opponents, J. L. Hall and Harry Sturdy, of the local team, first by a score of 6-3, 6-2, and the second by a score of 11-9 and 6-2. Turner, of the local team, beat his opponent by a score of 6-4 and 6-1. Major Randolph Coyle also won his match against Richardson, of the visiting team, by a score of 7-5, 6-3. The only close match in the singles play was that between G. W. Dashiell and L. C. Belt, the former winning at 6-3, 5-7 and 7-5. Sheldon, of the home team, easily won his match from Hammond, of Washington, by a score of 6-1 and 6-0. In the doubles the visitors won all three of their matches by the following scores: Bates and Selden vs. Hall and Sturdy, 6-0, 6-0; Bessey and Belt vs. Coyle and Joy, 6-4, 7-5; Richardson and Hamilton vs. Robert and Merck, 6-6, 6-6.

The marines of the Naval Academy won from the baseball team of Camp Parole, near Annapolis, on Sunday by a score of 9 to 1.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 27, 1921.

Mrs. O'Hare entertained on Friday with a card party for her mother, Mrs. L. R. Armstrong, of St. Louis. Additional guests came in for tea, which was served on the balcony at Cullum Hall. Mrs. MacArthur, Mrs. Charles Daly and Mmes. Jordan, Woodhull, Bull, H. C. Jones, Ridgway, B. F. Hoge and E. B. Lyon assisted.

Mrs. Dravo had a table of seven-handed euchre on Wednesday for Mrs. MacArthur, jr.; those playing were Mmes. MacArthur, MacArthur, jr., Holt, Clark, Thompson, J. K. Brown and Kahle. Mrs. Spence and Miss Suzanne Spence, of Georgia, have returned from a ten days' visit at Montclair as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Trimble. Major and Mrs. Surles gave a swimming and supper party for Major and Mrs. J. K. Brown on Friday, when about thirty guests were present.

Major and Mrs. Cramer and children, Frances and Tommy, have gone for a fortnight to Point Pleasant, N.J. Col. and Mrs. Carter spent the week-end at Fishers Island as the guests of Mrs. Ferguson and Major and Mrs. Henderson. Mrs. Otto F. Lange had a few friends in for tea on Sunday to meet Mr. Griffin and her daughter, Mme. de Mauduit, who were spending the week-end at the hotel.

Mrs. Wright P. Edgerton, Miss Gladys Edgerton and Miss Marie Michie motored through West Point on Monday. Major and Mrs. Newman are spending two weeks at New London. Major and Mrs. Forbes are away a ten days' visit with relatives at Franklin, Pa. Mrs. Crittenden and Mrs. T. K. Brown motored to Camp Dix for the week-end. Major and Mrs. Uhl are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Frederick E., Jr., on July 16. Mrs. Uhl's sister, Mrs. Buckner, of Philadelphia, is visiting her.

Mrs. Morrison had a table of bridge on Wednesday for Mmes. Holt, Nichols and Surles. Miss A. Wilson is spending a few days at Camp Dix with her father, Major A. B. Wilson. Guests of Major and Mrs. Morrison at supper on Monday were Majors Taylor and Rice.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., July 26, 1921.

Col. Samson L. Faison, who succeeds Col. John McA. Palmer in command of the 22d Infantry, has arrived at Fort Jay. Mrs. Faison is expected to join him this week. Headquarters, Companies I and L of the 22d have returned from target practice with remarkably good records. Headquarters Company is credited with 91 per cent. and Company L with 83 per cent. This is regarded as being especially good in view of the adverse conditions under which these companies shot, owing to lack of preparation, etc. Company K has gone to the range, and Company M, Machine Gun Co., has been practicing at Fort Jay, on the 1,000-inch range in the moat, for the last two or three weeks.

Capt. and Mrs. William F. Gent, Fort Jay, are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son, who has been named William Robert, on July 9, and Lieut. and Mrs. M. B. Booth on the birth of a daughter, named Priscilla Joan, on July 18. Major and Mrs. P. C. Bullard and child, who have been visiting Major Bullard's parents, Major Gen. and Mrs. Bullard, sailed for France last week. Mrs. E. A. Brown, with her little daughter Marie, has gone to Fribourg to visit her father. Major Brown has as his guests his mother, Mrs. Catharine Brown, and Lieut. Comdr. John J. Brown, on leave from the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Dyer, of Waltham, were recent guests of their son, Major E. L. Dyer. Capt. and Mrs. James B. Harrington are visiting in Massachusetts and Mrs. George J. Prindle in Maine. Lieut. N. D. Woodward is on a month's leave before joining his regiment, the 65th, in Porto Rico, to which he has been transferred from the 22d. Mrs. J. A. Higgins gave a birthday party on July 21 to celebrate the first anni-

versary of her son Jimmy, to which a happy party of the younger children were invited.

Mrs. Doane is visiting her son, Lieut. Col. William G. Doane, and Mrs. Arthur Pierce, her daughter, Mrs. Harvey H. Footcher. Miss Winn, of New York, is the guest of her cousin, Col. Frank L. Winn. The Army Music School, Major E. L. Dyer assistant commandant, is offering free music lessons, under competent instructors, to all officers, enlisted men and members of their families in the vicinity of New York. This instruction is given on practically all band and orchestra instruments. Instruments as far as may be available, may be obtained by pupils from the school on memorandum receipt. Capt. Joseph J. Schmidt, 46th Inf., from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with his wife and little child, is visiting his brother, Major William R. Schmidt, 22d Inf., at Governors Island.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ANDREWS.—Born at Camp Benning, Ga., July 13, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Albert E. Andrews, U.S.A., a son, Albert Eugene Andrews, Jr.

BAISH.—Born at Boston, Mass., July 22, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Charles F. Baish, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a daughter, Marie McGinley Baish.

BOOTH.—Born at New York city, N.Y., July 13, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. M. B. Booth, 22d Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Priscilla Joan Booth.

BROUGHER.—Born at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 7, 1921, to the wife of Major William E. Broucher, U.S. Inf., a daughter, Betty Broucher.

BRUCE.—Born at Washington, D.C., July 23, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Andrew D. Bruce, U.S.A., a son, Robert Linn Bruce.

CARLISLE.—Born at Fort Monroe, Va., June 29, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. W. H. Carlisle, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Virginia Ann Carlisle.

CLAUDE.—Born at Annapolis, Md., July 21, 1921, to the wife of Comdr. Abram Claude, U.S.N., a daughter.

COLE.—Born at Baton Rouge, La., June 9, 1921, to the wife of Capt. James P. Cole, U.S.A., a son, Robert Cole.

COWLEY.—Born at Camp Grant, Ill., July 23, 1921, to the wife of Major Archibald D. Cowley, 51st Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Dixie Delos Cowley.

EACHES.—Born at Pensacola, Fla., July 21, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Robert M. Eaches, U.S.N., a daughter.

GEIGER.—Born at Berlin, Germany, June 16, 1921, to the wife of Major Harold Geiger, U.S.A., a son, Willson Bridges Geiger.

GENT.—Born at Governors Island, N.Y., on July 9, 1921, to the wife of Capt. William F. Gent, 22d Inf., U.S.A., a son, William Robert Gent.

LULL.—Born at Fort Banks, Mass., July 18, 1921, to the wife of Major George F. Lull, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Charles Orr Lull.

MCKEON.—Born at Camp Benning, Ga., July 15, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. P. H. A. McKeon, 29th U.S. Inf., a son, Francis H. McKeon, Jr.

MERRILL.—Born at Camp Benning, Ga., July 1, 1921, to the wife of Capt. H. N. Merrill, U.S.A., a daughter, Mary Jane Merrill.

PHILLIPS.—Born at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 19, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Joseph L. Phillips, 3d U.S. Cav., a daughter, Margaret Leona Phillips.

POLK.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 20, 1921, to the wife of Major Harding Polk, Cav. U.S.A., a son.

POLLITT.—Born at Washington, D.C., July 6, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Basil H. Pollitt, U.S.M.C., a son, Daniel Hubbard Pollitt.

RICHARDSON.—Born at Cambridge, Md., July 24, 1921, to the wife of Major Ford Richardson, Inf., D.O.L., a daughter.

SCHWINN.—Born at Vidalia, Ga., July 23, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Kark C. Schwinn, U.S. Inf., a daughter, Nancy Elmore Schwinn.

SELTON.—Born at Ithaca, N.Y., July 18, 1921, to the wife of Major Hugo D. Selton, U.S.A., a son, Hugo Monroe Selton.

SMITH.—Born at Birmingham, Ala., June 29, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Edward W. Smith, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a daughter, Margaret Caldwell Smith.

WHEELER.—Born at Honolulu, H.T., May 22, 1921, to the wife of Major Sheldon H. Wheeler, Air Ser., U.S.A., a son, Patrick Wester Wheeler.

WHITNEY.—Born recently at Camp Travis, Texas, to the wife of Capt. Milton Whitney, jr., 9th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Dorothy Langdon Whitney.

WINN.—Born at Camp Benning, Ga., July 18, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Walter S. Winn, jr., U.S.A., a son, Eugene Darrell Winn.

WOTKINS.—Born at Camp Meade, Md., recently, to the wife of Capt. Steele Wotkins, U.S.A., a son, James Hornbrook, grandson of Col. James J. Hornbrook, U.S.A.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—LINGENFELTER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., recently, Mr. Neal F. Campbell and Miss Ilda Lingenfelter, sister of Mrs. Holton, wife of Lieut. C. M. Holton, U.S.N.

FRANKENBERGER—WILSON.—At Baltimore, Md., July 23, 1921, Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Frankengerger, U.S.N. (ret.), and Miss Louise Wilson.

FYE—WALLACE.—At New London, Wis., July 20, 1921, Capt. John Harvey Fye, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Lucile Elizabeth Wallace, daughter of Lieut. Col. W. B. Wallace, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wallace.

GILLES—PUREY.—At Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y., July 20, 1921, Mr. Ford Wilcox Gilles, formerly captain Infantry, 32d Div., and Miss Katherine Purey, sister of Mrs. Watson, wife of Major Leroy Hugh Watson, U.S.A., and of Lieut. B. G. Purey, U.S.N.

HUTTON—MAY.—At Fort Douglas, Utah, recently, Capt. Daniel C. Hutton, U.S.A., and Miss Florence May.

MARTENSTEIN—BRADFORD.—At Los Angeles, Calif., July 16, 1921, Lieut. John K. Martenstein, U.S.M.C., and Miss Virginia Blanche Bradford.

O'ROURK—JOHNSON.—At Colfax, Wash., June 26, 1921, Lieut. Gerald A. O'Rourke, U.S.A., and Miss Violet Marce Johnson.

PATTERSON—ALTER.—At New Bloomfield, Pa., July 2, 1921, Lieut. (j.g.) John J. Patterson, 3d U.S. Inf., on duty on U.S.S. Arizona, and Miss Rueybell Alter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Alter, of New Bloomfield, Pa.

PERRY—GLEASON.—At Sierra Madre, Calif., July 15, 1921, Ensign John Perry, U.S.N., and Miss Madeline Gleason.

WADSWORTH—BIESECKER.—At Somerset, Pa., July 2, 1921, Capt. Willard Stratton Wadsworth, U.S. Cav., and Miss Elizabeth Louise Biesecker.

DIED.

BECK.—Died at Atlantic City, N.J., July 22, 1921, Mrs. Ruth Everett Beck, wife of Lieut. Col. Paul W. Beck, Air Ser., U.S.A., and mother of Lieut. Paul W. Beck, jr., Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

BLOCKLINGER.—Died at Dubuque, Iowa, recently, Dr. A. H. Blocklinger, brother of Rear Admiral Blocklinger, U.S.N.

BORLAND.—Died at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1921, Major Harold Borland, U.S. Military Academy, class 1860, son of the late Solon Borland, U.S. Senator from state of Arkansas.

CAMPBELL.—Died at Plattsburg, N.Y., July 22, 1921, Madrie Dent Campbell, widow of Col. Lafayette Campbell, U.S.A.; mother of Mrs. Nixon, wife of Major C. Nixon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gimpel, wife of Major Gimpel, and sister of Col. John C. Dent, U.S.A.

COOKE.—Died at San Pedro, Calif., July 17, 1921, Lesley Temple Cooke, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Cooke, U.S.N.

CRAWFORD.—Died at Barnstable, Mass., July 24, 1921,

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GUENTHER.—Died at Weissenthurm Field, Germany, July 26, 1921, Lieut. Karl D. Guenther, Air Ser., U.S.A.

HAXTUN.—Died at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, July 18, 1921, Sutherland K. Haxtun, son of the late Capt. Milton Haxtun, U.S.N., and Annie Arnoux Haxtun.

HOYLE.—Died at Washington, D.C., July 28, 1921, Brig. Gen. Eli D. Hoyle, U.S.A.

IRON.—Died at Sant'Agnele di Sorrento, Italy, July 22, 1921, Col. James A. Irons, U.S.A., retired.

LUNG.—Died at Bristol, R.I., July 26, 1921, Capt. George A. Lung, M.C., U.S.N.

SMITH.—Died at San Antonio, Texas, May 27, 1921, Mr. Walter Keira Smith, brother of Lieut. Edward W. Smith, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

TAYLOR.—Died at Washington, D.C., July 20, 1921, Mrs. Curtis V. Taylor, mother of Lieut. Comdr. Sterling P. Taylor, Med. Corps, U.S.N.

VAN HORNE.—Died at Zanesville, Ohio, July 23, 1921, Mrs. Lucy A. Van Horne, wife of Brig. Gen. W. M. Van Horne, U.S.A., retired.

STATE FORCES.

NEW YORK.

The 13th Coast Defense Command, while in camp at Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, N.Y., received an unexpected and severe shaking up on July 15 when lightning struck the camp just after recall from drill. A rip, a crash and a cloud of smoke in the vicinity of the mortar battery, the knocking of several men off their feet and a demolished steel communicating pole with about fifty feet of wire, showed where the bolt struck, setting fire to articles in a bomb-proof shelter. The command has worked with the three, six and twelve-inch batteries and the twelve-inch mortars, and has made excellent sub-caliber practice under war conditions and at ranges of from 1,000 to 2,000 yards. The 11th Company scored ten direct hits on July 20.

Aqueduct Association Reunion.

Plans are being made for the annual reunion of the Aqueduct Association at Pleasantville, Westchester county, N.Y., on Sept. 10. The membership consists of the officers and men of Companies A, B, C and D who formed the Depot Battalion of the 7th Infantry, N.Y.G., which did a tour of duty guarding the water supply of New York city during the World War. A handsomely bound and illustrated book is in course of preparation which is to contain a history of each of the four companies. It is to be dedicated to the "Spirit of the Grey Jacket" and will contain tributes to Major Gen. Daniel F. Appleton, N.Y.G., who was for many years colonel of the 7th, and who it is believed more fully represents the regiment and its traditions than any other man; to the late Col. William E. Lydesker, also of the 7th, whose mind conceived the organization of the battalion, and to Col. DeWitt Clinton Falls, who was in command of the organization on the Aqueduct. The book is to be ready for distribution at the reunion.

OHIO.

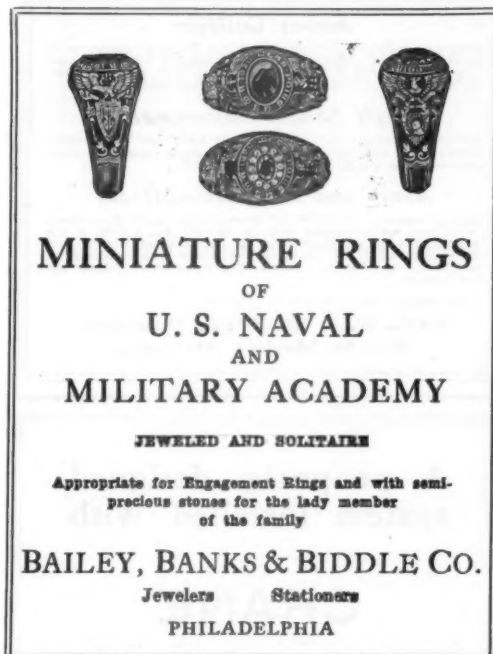
Col. Ludwig S. Conelly, commanding the 145th Infantry, O.N.G., which, as part of the 1st Brigade, went into camp at Camp Perry on July 23, in "some words of advice" to the officers and men of the command, which appear in the Bayonet organ of the 3d Infantry, says: "Drill schedules and routine calls are made for a purpose and there is nothing said about granting extension of time to those who 'ever-sleep,' 'forget,' 'didn't see the order.' Consequently 'alibi' or 'back passing' won't get anybody by in this regiment from the buck private to the lieutenant colonel. When we work we work with lots of pep and when we play we play likewise, and you are all going to get plenty of time for both, but the hours will be set and don't get them mixed."

112TH MEDICAL REGIMENT, OHIO.

It appears that it is Ohio that has the honor of possessing the first Medical Regiment—the 112th—which has been completed in the National Guard. The 102d Medical Regiment of the New York National Guard was referred to in our issue of July 16 as the first Medical Regiment of the Guard, but a correspondent informs us that the organization of the Ohio Regiment antedates this. Lieut. Col. E. E. Persons, Med. Corps, U.S.A., instructor sanitary troops, 58th Divisional District, National Guard, reported the organization of the 112th Ohio Regiment early in June as a part of the 37th Division. A letter from Col. C. C. Collins, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on duty in the Militia Bureau in charge of Medical Department affairs, congratulated Colonel Persons on "having the first Medical Regiment in the entire National Guard to be extended Federal recognition." The 112th Regiment is commanded by Col. H. H. Snively, who has been prominent in the Medical Department of the National Guard for many years and who had a long and varied experience during the World War, the Military Surgeon for July states. In 1914 he went to Russia and was appointed a brigadier general in the Medical Department of the Russian army. He later returned to this country and served with the Ohio troops in France, and after the armistice went to Poland with the American Relief Expedition commanded by Lieut. Col. H. L. Gilchrist, M.C., U.S.A. Shortly after his return home in 1920 Colonel Snively took up the work of reorganizing the Medical Department of the Ohio National Guard, and the early completion of the Medical Regiment allotted to the state was the result of his efforts.



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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

J. D. E.—The 2d Cavalry arrived back from Mantanzas, Cuba, Jan. 22, 1902. The 11th Cavalry arrived at Havana, Cuba, in 1906, about Oct. 20, having left the U.S. Oct. 16.

R. W. M.—A first lieutenant, reappointed, with date of rank May 4, 1921, is a long ways from a promotion possibility, as the numbers for July 2, 1920, run somewhere in the 11,000's, while the prospective promotions to captain now reach about No. 7834.

A. K.—If you have not been regraded—that is if you were a private 1st class on June 4, 1920, and are still a private 1st class—you are entitled to pay under the act of May 18, plus specialist rating given to you on March 10, 1921.

J. F. C.—If you enlisted Feb. 24 1917, it could not have been for the emergency, for we did not enter the war until April 6. You enlisted for seven years, but under post-war regulations you were entitled to discharge in 1919. Apply through channel.

B. DE G.—Man promoted to private 1st class, Dec. 1, 1920, over fourteen years' service, draws \$65.40 if rated as 3d class specialist. When you have over fifteen years, the pay in-

creases \$4.20. You cannot count new enlistment periods by three-year "hitches" since the act of June 4, 1920.

J. M. H.—Be more explicit as to the regiments whose Philippine service is desired.

J. D. asks: If a captain is eighty-five on the single list of captains after the present vacancies June 25 are filled, what is the probable length of time before he receives his promotion of major. Answer: No way of telling; may be six months or longer.

J. P. C.—You have the correct interpretation of the law. Captain who was retired Oct. 31, 1919, and who would have been promoted to major July 1, 1920, had he remained on the active list, is entitled to promotion to major on the retired list when he shall have performed eight months' active duty since retirement. This you seem to have to your credit by reason of active detail Nov. 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, and should rank as major from July 1, 1921.

P. K.—See answer to G. E. R.

G. E. R.—There are many on the waiting list for appointment to warrant grade, U.S. Army. It is not known when examinations will be held for new eligible list—perhaps not for a year, at least. There are no vacancies. No new policy regarding appointments has been enunciated. A total of 1,089 appointments made.

WARRANT OFFICER.—All actual service counts for longevity; counts also for retirement. See A.R. 134.

A SOLDIER.—No orders for the 9th Field Artillery to move.

J. H. Q.—If you will apply to The Adjutant General, with statement of your service, you will receive both the Mexican border medal and the Victory medal.

M. F. C.—Submit your query as to your enlistment period to the Finance Department.

J. F. L.—If you were a private in your first enlistment and re-enlisted as such in 1919 at end of enlistment you were entitled to a bonus under the act of May 11, 1908, but as to the act of June 4, 1920, see answer to M. P. O.

M. P. O.—The bonus provided for enlistment under the act of June 4, 1920, does not apply to enlistments entered upon before June 4, 1920, or after June 30, 1921. It is payable in case of honorable discharge to those enlisted for three years under the act of June 4, 1920, and those who are discharged for the purpose of reducing the Army to 150,000 do not forfeit their rights.

ENLISTED P. SCOUT asks: Am I entitled to free transportation from Manila to the United States for the purpose of continuing the course of study and to see the main body of that wonderful country, after my discharge? Answer: No; since you did not enlist in the United States.

G. M.—The Army retired list on June 30, 1920, carried 1,448 officers and 5,003 enlisted men.

X. Y. Z. asks: Are warrant officers entitled to count enlisted service rendered in the U.S. Navy on counting service towards longevity pay? Answer: Yes.

J. L. S.—The three years you were in the Civil Service as a watchman will not count toward your retirement.

A. F. B.—Until you were actually commissioned and had accepted the commission, you could not draw officer's pay.

F. M. R.—Ask The A.G. for your foreign service credits toward retirement. Some of the records to which you refer are not available.

F. H. D.—In the case of an emergency officer re-enlisted in his former non-com. grade, he is not in line for demotion as surplus, until other non-coms. of later warrant in his grade are demoted.

J. R. S.—Date of warrant will determine who is senior in the same grade.

J. W. A.—Foreign service time of Troop B, 9th Cav., is given as June 14 to Aug. 20, 1898, in Cuba and Aug. 16, 1900, to Oct. 31, 1902, first tour in Philippines. Of the Cuban credit allow about eight days as single time, and of the Philippine about two months' single time, as travel does not count double toward retirement.

C. E. A.—Submit your questions to the Bureau of Navigation.

A. K.—Since you were not regraded, but continued to be a private first class, your rating of specialist fourth class, March 10, 1921, should give you \$12 per month in addition to the pay of grade you were receiving under the act of May 18, 1920. When you come to count longevity under the act of June 4, 1920, you base your pay on the figures given in the act of June 4, and you count time in guard house.

TAB.—The \$90 bonus is not payable to Philippine Scouts. This provision applied only to the Regular Army.

D. J. O.—Apply through channel for your file number on roster of grade of your arm. Not otherwise available.

SUBSCRIBER.—Specialists' pay is confined to the grades of private and private first class. Service in the Navy counts in making up longevity periods in the Army under the new arrangement for fixing pay of enlisted men. Regarding service stripes apply to your C.O.

C. S. A.—If you were engaged in the occupation of a defensive sector you are entitled to a defensive sector clasp. Apply to The A.G., or see the Victory Medal order.

C. R. H.—Regarding Bulletin 4, W.D., Feb. 19, 1920, if you had commutation rights at permanent station, the same rights hold while on duty with the R.O.T.C. at camps of instruction.

ANXIOUS.—Write to The A.G. regarding next course for cadet classes, lighter-than-air craft. Graduates may be commissioned in Officers' Reserve Corps if twenty-one years old or over. Cannot say at this time what the opportunities may then be for Regular Army appointment.

B. B. D.—Submit your questions to the Bureau of Navigation. Discharge gratuity is not payable while still in the Service.

H. B.—Reduction in grade was necessitated by reduction of enlisted force. As to whether you may be assigned to National Guard as instructor, ask The A.G.

J. K. C.—A prisoner in the guard house is in a duty status, since he may receive orders and perform duty assigned. If he attempts to escape from the sentry and is shot in the leg and rendered incompetent to perform duty, he comes under the provisions of S.R. 57, 1919, and being "unable to perform duty as a result of his own misconduct he forfeits pay."

E. B. asks: A 1st lieutenant, M.R.C., on active duty from July 7, 1908, commissioned major, M.O.R.C., June 20, 1917, commissioned major, M.C., July 1, 1920, on continuous active duty since July 7, 1908, and under commission (and previous to that date on contract), from what date will the eight years in grade of major, or the twenty years' service to reach grade of lieutenant, begin to run? Answer: July 1, 1920.

C. C. S.—Count all your active service in the Regular Army or Reserve or in National Guard in Federal service to make up the five years for longevity pay.

G. G. G. asks: Does the law awarding the Congressional Medal for remaining in the Philippine Islands after expiration of enlistment apply in the case of a discharge by favor in 1901 immediately followed by acceptance of a commission and assignment to a regiment there? Answer: See Par. 65, Compilation of General Orders, 1881-1915.

BANDLEADER.—No report has been made on the bill H.R. 5524, Mr. Johnson, of South Dakota, "That all retired men who were on active duty status in France and were not commissioned be given pay of the rank they held in France."

F. H. B.—The military committees have made no report on the bill to give retired officers three-quarters pay and allowances.

CONSTANT READER.—The pay of a retired first sergeant seventh period, including \$15.75 commutation, under laws in effect prior to June 4, 1920, is \$73. A first sergeant retiring after June 4, 1920, longevity over twenty years, receives with commutation of \$15.75 a total of \$71.40 per month.

FOREIGN SERVICE.—Ask The A.G. regarding the "Gatling Gun Detachment." We find that Companies A to H, 13th Inf., left for Cuba June 14, 1898. Back home Aug. 14, 1898.

A SUBSCRIBER.—If you were a soldier of the Spanish War and are an invalid, apply to the Commissioner of Pensions for blank for application for pension. A member of the



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Army Reserve is not reimbursable for expense incurred in a civilian hospital undergoing an operation.

E. M.—Ask your C.O. about a physical examination looking toward a discharge for disability.

H. M.—Retired soldier who wishes to enter the Soldiers' Home, apply to The Adjutant General, Washington, D.C.

W. R. D.—Complete rosters of the non-commissioned staff officers of the Army and warrant officers have not been prepared for sale. Information may be obtained from The Adjutant General.

T. M. S.—Ask the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, as to the possibility of securing a discharge by purchase. Discharges by favor are not being granted to enlisted men of the Navy.

E. C. P. asks: Enlisted July 23, 1918, for period of emergency; discharged June 2, 1919. Re-enlisted June 3, 1919, for one year; discharged as battalion sergeant major June 2, 1920. Re-enlisted in same grade June 3, 1920, for three years. On July 22, 1921, I had a total of three years' service. Now hold grade of staff sergeant and my base pay is \$48, having re-enlisted prior to act of June 4, 1920. While section 4b, Bulletin 25, W.D., 1920, states that "Existing laws providing for continuous service pay are repealed to take effect July 1, 1920," it also provides "that nothing in the section shall operate to reduce the pay which any enlisted man is now receiving during his current enlistment." Technically, would it be considered a reduction in pay if I failed to receive second enlistment period pay under the old tables? Answer: The law did not preserve, for anyone, benefits that might have accrued in the future had the basis of time-credits not been changed from enlistment periods to longevity of service. Your pay of June 3, 1920, cannot be reduced during your current enlistment while you hold the same grade as on June 3, 1920. It cannot, on the other hand, be increased from July 22, 1921, by calling it a new enlistment period. That feature of the old law was repealed outright.

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FIFTH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Jackson, S.C., June 20, 1921.

Mrs. Frank U. McCookrie and Mrs. William E. G. Graham were hostesses to the regular Tuesday night meeting of the 61st Infantry Bridge Club. As spokesman for the bachelor officers Lieut. Robert M. Shaw thanked the ladies of the regiment for the splendid curtains and table covers made for the bachelor quarters under direction of Mrs. Glen H. Davis.

Capt. and Mrs. Guy L. Hartman gave a dinner party at the Jefferson Hotel on Sunday evening in honor of their guest, Miss Alverne Madden, of Atlanta. A dinner was given by Capt. Joseph Hinwood, 11th Inf., at the Jefferson Hotel Sunday night for Capt. and Mrs. Thomas A. Galbreath, Miss Hazel Nelson, Miss Elizabeth Waring and Lieut. George D. Rogers.

Major and Mrs. William F. Sappington entertained informally at dinner Thursday. The principal guest was Miss Loughry, daughter of Major H. K. Loughry, who made her first appearance in society at this party. Others were Majors and Mmes. Loughry, Willett and Green and Mrs. Ellis A. Butt. Mrs. William F. Sappington, who has been quite ill for several days, has recovered.

Capt. and Mrs. John J. Murphy entertained on Tuesday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. John W. Elkins, who leave Camp Jackson soon for Camp Benning, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison W. Johnson, who have arrived here from Camp Benning. Capt. Donovan Youell, who has been overseas for three years, has just returned to the United States, bringing with him his wife and two children. He has been assigned to the 60th Infantry. Mrs. Youell is a sister of Mrs. Lucius M. Smith. The Captain is enjoying a few weeks' leave with his family in Kentucky before reporting to his organization at this camp for duty.

Miss Hazel Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Bunting and Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Dunn were entertained at lunch Sunday at the 56th Artillery officers' mess by Lieut. Horace Speed. Capt. Walter L. Medding, 7th Engrs., returned from a six weeks' vacation spent in New England with his family, who will remain in New Hampshire during the remainder of the summer.

With his daughters, Jacqueline and Nora, acting as host-

esses during the absence of Mrs. Hero in the mountains of New Hampshire, Col. Andrew Hero, jr., commanding the 39th Coast Artillery Brigade, entertained at dinner Monday for Mr. Walter Christie, manufacturer of the Christie mounts, and Major Sanderford Jarman, Coast Artillery representative of the technical staff of the Ordnance Department in Washington, and Capt. L. A. Miller, adjutant of the 39th Brigade. Mrs. James A. Watson, wife of Major Watson, 6th Inf., is now out of danger and although she is not able to leave the hospital, her recovery is assured.

LANGLEY FIELD.

Langley Field, Va., July 25, 1921.

Secretary of War Weeks and Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff, visited Langley Field on Thursday, making the first general inspection of the post since taking up their respective duties in the War Department, says the Langley Field Times. Upon their arrival at the field the general's salute of seventeen guns was fired. Aside from this no formal ceremonies marked their visit. After making an inspection of the field, which included the hundreds of airplanes, their crews and equipment, the party witnessed an exhibition of the machines in flight, pursuit, observation and combat formations being flown. A special demonstration of the efficiency of the new T.M. scout airplane was given by Lieut. Carl A. Cover, engineer officer of Langley Field. To an observer on the ground this little bird seemed to climb 1,000 feet as straight as an elevator and apparently with the same ease. The distinguished visitors expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the work at the field, much interest being shown in the enviable record of the aviators in the present bombing project of the Provisional Air Brigade.

Brig. Gen. William Mitchell was host to a large party at the supper dance given at the Officers' Club on Thursday evening. The dance coming at the close of the highly successful bombing program, found everyone in the mood for a merry party. Three ladies from General Mitchell's party, Mrs. Hanley, Mrs. Davenport Johnson and Miss Campbell, added zest to the entertainment with an ingenious stunt when they appeared in costumes representing bombs and sang an original ditty which explained the fate of the ex-German battleship Ostfriesland and other targets. Mrs. Johnson, whose original idea it was, designed the costumes and later played the "heavy" role of a 2,000-pound bomb very gracefully, thus proving herself not only clever but versatile. Lieut. and Mrs. Cover entertained at dinner recently in compliment to Miss Cover, of Harrisburg, Pa. Covers were laid for twelve. Mrs. Cover also entertained a number of ladies of the post at tea on Friday in honor of her sister-in-law.

Chaplain and Mrs. Reuben Earl Boyd have as house guests Rev. A. E. Husted and the Misses Coulter, Grube and Orbell, all of Brownsville, Pa. Major and Mrs. Miller are occupying the quarters lately vacated by Captain Granger. Mrs. A. E. Easterbrook, wife of Captain Easterbrook, is spending the week with friends in Washington. Capt. and Mrs. E. J. House have as their guest Miss Campbell, of Washington.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 25, 1921.

The event of the week was the visit of General Pershing and Secretary of War Weeks on Tuesday morning, accompanied by their aids. They were joined for breakfast at Col. and Mrs. R. P. Davis's quarters by Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, Air Ser., and his aid. Colonel Davis accompanied the visitors in an inspection trip about the post, later visiting Langley Field, Camp Eustis and the Army Base. The officers of the Training Center tendered a reception to General Pershing and Secretary Weeks at the Fort Monroe Club Tuesday afternoon, all the officers of the command coming to pay their respects. General Pershing and Secretary Weeks, with their aids, were entertained at dinner by Col. and Mrs. Davis and were their guests for the night. Early in the morning they went out to the flagship Pennsylvania by a destroyer to witness the bombing experiments on the ex-German battleship Ostfriesland, as already told in the Journal.

The third R.O.T.C. camp closed last week. Cups were presented to the batteries winning in Infantry drill and athletics. A farewell dance was given at Roseland on Tuesday evening. The officers on duty with the R.O.T.C. camp will remain here until the end of this week, as they are attending a normal school conducted by Colonel Christian.

Mrs. E. A. Lyon entertained with a five-table bridge party on Wednesday. Mrs. Herring and Mrs. Eby assisting. Mrs. Haines gave a porch bridge party of four tables on Friday, assisted by Mmes. Campbell, Bundy and Swan.

The members of the battery commanders' course and the basic course fired at Battery Anderson on Saturday. This week the members of both courses are at Camp Eustis, accompanied by Major Herring, director of the Department of Artillery, Coast Artillery School, and Majors Norton, Englehart and McCain, instructors.

Peggy Spiller, daughter of Major and Mrs. O. L. Spiller, celebrated her fifth birthday anniversary on Tuesday afternoon, inviting to her party Dorothy Bender, Jesse Sinclair, Walter and Adalyn Merrill, Rosalie and Duncan Brown, John, Ned and Ellen Wildrick, Gus Norton, Ruth and Miriam Swan and Benjamin Spiller. Mrs. Spiller was assisted by Mmes. Bender, Brown and Grimm.

Miss Frances Gray has been entertaining her school friend, Miss Mary Duncan, of Philadelphia. In honor of her guest, Mrs. Quinn Gray gave a movie party, followed by an informal dance on Tuesday, those present being Misses Ohnstad, Gertrude Buck, Cadet Thomas, Messrs. Ordway, Heyward, Wilson and Kyne. In honor of the girls visiting on the post a swimming party and beach supper were given on Wednesday, chaperoned by Mmes. Smith, Gray, McLeary, Gibson and Bowering.

Mrs. F. H. Smith gave a children's dancing party on Saturday evening in celebration of the tenth birthday anniversary of her son Dan. Mrs. Gray and Lieutenant Walsh assisted. Twenty-one children were present. Preceding the fortnightly hop at the Artillery School on Friday Major and Mrs. B. N. Booth entertained with a progressive supper party in honor of their guests Mrs. Pratt and Major Montgomery, and for Majors and Mmes. Smith, Norton, Swan, Haines, Capt. and Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Caldwell, Majors Skene and Lindt. Mrs. Strickland is the guest of Mrs. Hayden, while Lieutenant Strickland is at Camp Eustis. Joint supper parties are being given at the quarters on the Fill this week while the husbands are at Camp Eustis. Mrs. Phillips entertained last evening and Mrs. Lynn is hostess to-night. The ladies who are joining in the community suppers are Mmes. Phillips, Hause, Lynn, Hayden, Wolfe, Strickland and Eby.

Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Newgard are entertaining Mrs. Newgard's mother, Mrs. J. W. Corbett, and her sister, Mrs. C. A. Pitkin, of St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. J. Smith has returned to her home in Philadelphia after a visit with her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Carlisle, and Lieutenant Carlisle, and to her new granddaughter, little Virginia Ann Carlisle, born at the post hospital June 29. Mrs. Carlisle's young cousin, Thelma Ochel, of Philadelphia, is spending the summer with her.

SIXTH CORPS AREA.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 15, 1921.

The ladies of the Fort Sheridan Card Club on June 21 entertained with a bridge party in honor of Col. and Mrs. John H. Hess. The entire garrison was invited as well as the visiting officers of the R.O.T.C. Camp and their wives. A thermos bottle was presented to Mrs. Hess by the club. On June 23 Mrs. H. M. Nelly was hostess at a bridge luncheon for Mmes. Manus McCloskey, Munroe McFarland, Eli Helmick, Frank Caldwell, Robert Blanchard, Betty, Homer Preston, George Dailey.

Miss Clare Jackson, who is visiting Major and Mrs. E. S. Hughes, gave a bridge party June 24 for the Misses Florence Helmick, Mary and Lorna Chitty, Ruth and Heloise Wynne,

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Louise Wood, Alice Heas, Mmes. Adams, Hughes and Jewett. Col. and Mrs. John J. Toffey, jr., and son were guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. G. Peck for a few days on their way to their new station at Schofield Barracks, H.T. On June 27 Col. and Mrs. Hess and family left for their new station, Manila. Mr. Fairfax Gregory, who is on vacation from the Virginia Military Institution, is spending the summer with his parents, Col. and Mrs. J. C. Gregory. Their niece, Miss Fauntleroy, is also the guest of the Gregorys for the summer.

Major and Mrs. E. O. Saunders entertained on June 24 with a buffet supper before the hop. On the same evening Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. S. Cowan had as guests at dinner Major and Mrs. R. G. Peck and Col. and Mrs. Toffey. On June 29 Col. and Mrs. Munroe McFarland had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Frank M. Caldwell and Col. and Mrs. W. D. Chitty. Col. Samuel McP. Rutherford, new inspector general of the 6th Corps Area, has arrived here for station. His family will join him later. On July 1 Mrs. Caldwell was hostess at a bridge luncheon for Mmes. McCulloch, Cowan, McFarland, McCloskey, Hardenbergh, Peck, Fessenden, Preston, Daley, Morgan, Stacey, Heintzelman, Chitty, Lovell, Berry, Hughes and Adams.

Cadet Munroe McCloskey, of West Point, son of Col. and Mrs. Manus McCloskey, was the guest of his parents over the Fourth. Miss Burlington, of New York, is spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. W. D. Chitty. Mrs. Robert Blanchard's mother, Mrs. DeWitt, has arrived from Washington and will visit her daughter for a few weeks. Mrs. Eli Helmick and Miss Florence Helmick have returned from a ten days' visit to Charlevoix, Mich. Miss Helmick has as her house guest Miss Dorothy Brown, of New York. Miss Dorothy Caldwell and Miss Dorothy Heintzelman have returned from their visits in the East.

On July 3 Col. and Mrs. Chitty gave a buffet supper for Col. and Mmes. Cowan, Lovell, Morgan and Berry, Majors and Mmes. Preston, Dailey and Nelly, Miss Burlington, Major Milligan, Major Murphy, Captain Loring, and Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Kelly, of Highland Park.

Miss Florence Helmick honored her guest, Miss Dorothy Brown, with a bridge party on July 13. Those present included Misses Dorothy Caldwell, Clare Jackson, Dorothy Heintzelman, Mary and Lorna Chitty, Helen West, Mmes. Jewett, Hughes,

Adams and Spotswood. On July 5 Mrs. Spotswood was hostess at the regular meeting of the Ladies' Card Club.

COAST DEFENSES OF BOSTON.

Fort Warren, Mass., July 25, 1921.

The close of the two weeks' training period for the 1st Coast Defense Command, National Guard of Massachusetts—the old Massachusetts Coast Artillery—marks the termination of a period of unusual activity. The last two days were especially interesting. On July 21 Governor Cox of Massachusetts reviewed the command at Fort Strong. Here 825 artillerymen, officers and men, at work and at play, demonstrated the possibilities and achievements of the organization, and "Governor's Day" brought each man up to his best. The most interesting feature of the ceremonies was the decoration of the colors by Governor Cox, with the streamers designating the wars in which the organization had fought. This regiment claims to be the only organization in the country entitled to display streamers of every war dating back to the Revolution—a coveted honor, in the opinion of Col. Benjamin B. Shedd, the commander. Saturday they broke camp and, after passing in review before Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, journeyed home.

Col. James F. Howell, commander Coast Defenses of Boston, and Mrs. Howell entertained Governor Cox and his staff at luncheon July 21, prior to his departure from Fort Warren for Fort Strong. The Governor's party arrived in a gaily decorated launch, and was welcomed by the usual salute and guard of honor at the pier. At the veranda of Colonel Howell's quarters Mrs. Howell and the ladies met the officers while the 10th Artillery band, C.A.C., stationed upon the lawn, played delightful music during the Governor's stay. When the gentlemen had gone the ladies went for a sail down the lower harbor. The luncheon guests were Governor Cox, Asst. Adj. Gen. Colonel Landon, N.G., Major Albert Walker, aid to the Governor, and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Joseph M. Leland, Mrs. Morgan L. Brett, and Mr. and Mrs. Anthony F. Holahan.

At Fort Banks there was an unusually attractive party for young people July 21, when the Misses Eleanor and Marion Raymond entertained with a dancing party. On Wednesday evening Major and Mrs. Starr A. Moulton were hosts for the bridge club. They had as week-end guests Mrs. Moulton's sister, Mrs. Charles E. Quincy, and Mr. Quincy of Rochester. Major Moulton has been transferred to Carlisle Barracks, Pa. For two years Major Moulton has been stationed in the Coast Defenses of Boston, and a year and a half as post surgeon at Fort Banks. Mrs. Moulton as a most hospitable hostess will not soon be replaced in the hearts of many civilians or in Army circles.

Major and Mrs. George F. Lull are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a son July 18. Capt. and Mrs. Safford, formerly of Fort Strong, have taken a residence at Winthrop Highlands.

SURGEON GENERAL VISITS BEAUMONT HOSPITAL.

William Beaumont General Hospital,
El Paso, Texas, July 21, 1921.

Major Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, Surg. Gen., U.S.A., who is making a tour of inspection of the important military hospitals of the West and Southwest, spent a busy day at this hospital last Monday. He was met at the station by Brig. Gen. Robert L. Howze, post commander, and Lieut. Col. William R. Eastman, M.C., commanding officer of the hospital, and officers of his staff, conducted to the post, where a salute was fired by a battery of the 82d Field Artillery, and later met the officers of the post commander's staff; then to the new hospital, of which he made a thorough inspection and appeared to be greatly pleased with the new plant.

At one o'clock the Surgeon General was entertained at a luncheon at the Toltec Club, El Paso, by the medical officers of this vicinity, with General Howze and the acting mayor of El Paso, the president of the Chamber of Commerce and president of the Medical Association as guests. From four to six in the afternoon a reception was given in his honor, all officers and ladies of the district and the citizens of El Paso being invited, and all later inspected the new buildings. The day was brought to a fitting close by a beautifully appointed dinner given by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William R. Eastman in the private dining room of the Hotel Paso del Norte. The guests were Surgeon General Ireland, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert L. Howze, Col. and Mrs. W. C. Short, Col. and Mrs. E. D. Scott, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. S. Fuger, Major and Mrs. H. A. Phillips and Major and Mrs. S. W. French, Capt. and Mrs. Henion and Mrs. Nicholl, hostess of the General Service Club, Fort Bliss.

The General expressed himself as greatly pleased with the splendid plant recently completed and the progress made in organizing and settling since its opening on July 1. The hospital is situated north of El Paso, at the foot of Mount Franklin, with a magnificent view of the city and post, and promises to be, within a few years, the best equipped and most beautiful hospital in the Southwest. The present staff is as follows: Lieut. Col. William R. Eastman, Major H. A. Phillips, T. E. Scott, H. F. Lincoln, J. J. Madigan, B. H. Boyer, H. R. Oliver, J. L. P. Irwin, Capt. Carl Graner, Charles Maxwell, W. J. Froitzheim, C. F. Davis, R. S. Loving, J. C. McKean, M. H. Eskew, Lieut. H. P. Calmes, E. H. Simons and W. M. Murphree and Chief Nurse E. G. Kenny.

CAMP PIKE.

Camp Pike, Ark., July 20, 1921.

The 76th Field Artillery gave a regimental dinner recently in honor of Major R. M. Milam, its commanding officer, and his bride. After the presentation of a gift of flat silver dancing was enjoyed. A number of parties were given for Col. and Mrs. O. B. Rosenbaum before they left for Fort Leavenworth, chief among them being the dance at the 7th Infantry Club on Wednesday evening and a bridge tea given by Mrs. W. Gregory and Mrs. Marshall for about fifty of Col. and Mrs. Rosenbaum's friends. Before leaving Mrs. Rosenbaum had a sewing bee at her home, and was presented with silver bread and butter plates by the officers and ladies of the regiment, and silver paraffin cups by the enlisted men of the organization.

Mrs. J. F. Somers gave a bridge party on Friday in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. G. R. Hedge, who are leaving for the summer. Major and Mrs. Sidney Erickson had two tables of bridge on Saturday night for Major and Mrs. J. T. Rhett, Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Dalton, Miss Grier and Capt. O. A. Lundy. Major and Mrs. H. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. R. B. Lovett and Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Moore enjoyed a picnic at Fort Root recently. Major and Mrs. Robert O. Poage have motored to Indiana for the summer.

Mrs. R. S. McKenzie entertained with a bridge in compliment to Mrs. J. H. Stansfield, who is leaving for the summer. Miss Dorothy Sponsler, of York, Pa., and Mrs. H. A. Burkhardt, of Memphis, Tenn., are visiting Capt. and Mrs. R. Engles. Mrs. G. E. Goodrich has left with her small son to spend the summer with her mother in Philadelphia.

The 3d Division gave a dance in honor of the officers and ladies of the National Guard of Arkansas at the open-air pavilion on Saturday night. Those on the receiving line were Gen. and Mrs. E. M. Lewis, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. T. J. Powers, Col. William Newman and Major and Mrs. Milam. Mrs. Sidney Brown left last week for North Carolina, and Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Ehinger have gone to Michigan by motor. Capt. and Mrs. B. P. Irwin and Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Chamberlain, Jr., motored to Hot Springs over the week-end. Lieut. and Mrs. Allen B. Hicklin invited the 76th Field Artillery to the christening of their daughter, Harriette, on Sunday. Chaplain S. D. Stewart performed the ceremony.

Mrs. J. T. Rhett had six tables of bridge at her home on Thursday. Mrs. H. Lewis won first prize. Miss Vivian Smith, of California, is visiting Col. and Mrs. C. F. Andrews. Mrs. Sherman Kiser left for Seattle, Wash., recently. Many parties were given in her honor. Mrs. J. Coxsetter, Mrs. A. W. Long and Mrs. C. Doran giving bridge parties, and Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Blodgett a picnic. Capt. and Mrs. H. W. Tarkington have arrived from Fort Sill. Capt. and Mrs. Ledbetter are living in the 18th Field Artillery area. Major and

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Mrs. Thomas McNeil left on Wednesday for Cincinnati, where Mrs. McNeil will spend the winter. Mrs. Harry Ayres and Mrs. R. Engles made up a swimming party at Hot Springs last Sunday, which was greatly enjoyed. Mrs. N. D. Gordon has gone to Oklahoma.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., June 1, 1921.

Many are returning from Baguio and China. On Sunday there was a large crowd on hand to watch the round robin polo, many afterwards forming parties for tea and dancing. Major J. P. Smith had a table for ten in honor of Mrs. H. Montague Webb, of Hong Kong.

Mrs. Wettengel, wife of Governor I. O. Wettengel, of Guam, gave a bridge luncheon at the Elks' Club for Mmes. Bannister, Wallace, Findley Johnston, Hodgman, W. R. Smith, H. R. Casey and others. Mrs. Charles S. Wallace is sailing for China to complete her famine relief work.

Col. Le Roy Elling gave a dinner on Tuesday for Col. and Mmes. Wallace and Scott, Comdr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Col. and Mrs. Hunter, of Corregidor; Col. and Mrs. Turner, Vice Governor Yeater and Major and Mrs. Casad.

Col. and Mrs. Scott have moved into quarters in the old Cuartel de España, formerly used by the Chief of Constabulary. Capt. and Mrs. Bishop, of Corregidor, are now quartered at No. 2 Military Plaza. Mrs. William Lewis and Miss Lewis have a cottage at Baguio for the season.

Those leaving on the Merritt for the Southern Island trip were Col. and Mrs. J. M. Wheeler, Major and Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Ralph Van Deeman. Capt. and Mrs. Crose gave a bridge, followed by tiffin, at their quarters in Cavite.

At the Army and Navy Club on Sunday the decoration of the "Striped Tiger" was conferred upon Captain Richardson, U.S.N., by the Chinese Consul General, Chow Kow Hsien. The guests were afterwards entertained by Captain Richardson at tea. Those present were Consul General and Mrs. Chow Kow Hsien, Comdr. and Mrs. Hull, Comdr. and Mrs. Cogswell, Col. and Mmes. Rhodes, Scott and Bugbee, Mrs. M. B. Gurovitz, Commander Izzard, Captain Moriarity, U.S.M.C.;

Lieutenants Patrick, Judy, Preston and Elliott and Captain Sleeper.

Col. and Mrs. Richard Gravens were hosts at tea at the Polo Club in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. Baum.

On Saturday night Major and Mrs. J. P. Smith were hosts for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. R. Smith, Col. and Mrs. Rhodes and Col. and Mrs. Bannister. Comdr. and Mrs. Baum also had a table for Major and Mrs. Casad, Capt. and Mrs. Mortimer, Colonel Elling and Major Richardson.

Col. and Mrs. Gunster had a table for Col. and Mrs. Bannister, Col. and Mrs. Rhodes, Miss Jamison and Colonel Barth, of Corregidor. General Kernan and his aid, Lieutenant Manning, have returned from a trip to China.

Commander Spofford, U.S.N., retired, gave a dinner at the Manila Hotel in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Parker, of Hong Kong, other guests being Mr. Rockwell and Major and Mrs. J. P. Smith. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. R. Smith gave a despedida for Major and Mrs. J. P. Smith at their quarters at Fort McKinley, those present being Col. and Mrs. Little, Col. and Mrs. Steger, Major and Mrs. Pierce, of Corregidor, Miss Cory and Major Humbert.

Manila, P.I., June 12, 1921.

The return of the Wood-Forbes commission to Manila after a trip through Luzon gave an added zest to polo this week. There were many tea parties, among them being a group for whom Comdr. R. W. Spofford was host that included Comdr. and Mrs. McWhorter, Comdr. and Mrs. Shipp, Major and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Knowlton, Miss Wilson and Governor Forbes. In honor of Major General Wood and Governor Forbes Col. and Mrs. Scott had a buffet luncheon for twenty on Sunday. Major Alfred Hickox gave a battalion dinner at the Army and Navy Club, at which the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Harer, Col. and Mrs. Wescott, Lieut. and Mrs. Brislawn, Miss Lillian Lewis, Captain Millard, Captain Vernon and Lieutenants Murray and Welker.

Col. and Mrs. Bugbee left on the Warren for a trip to China. Capt. and Mrs. Boyd will be among those leaving on the Thomas on the 15th. Major and Mrs. J. P. Smith are leaving on the Thomas, and after a leave in Canada will be stationed at 6th Corps Area Headquarters, Fort Sheridan, Ill. Col. and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes gave a dinner at the Army and Navy Club for Col. and Mrs. Parker, Col. and Mrs.

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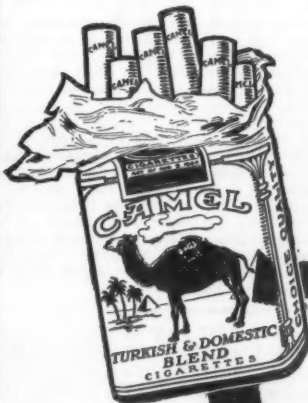
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Gunster, Major and Mrs. Ahrends, Major and Mrs. White, Major and Mrs. Smith, Major and Mrs. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Constant, Capt. and Mrs. Crane, Colonel Eltinge and Major Richardson, Major Gen. Francis J. Kernan and Capt. and Mrs. James M. Crane were hosts at a dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Morrow, of Tientsin, who are at the Manila Hotel until the sailing of the Thomas.

Comdr. and Mrs. R. W. Spofford gave a farewell dinner in Pasay in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. McWhorter, who are leaving for China, and for Major and Mrs. Smith, who go home on the next boat. Col. and Mrs. J. M. Wheeler have returned from the Southern Islands and left Wednesday for China. Mrs. R. G. Ervin returned on the Tenyo Maru from a two months' trip through China and Japan.

On the night before the transport sailed there were several large farewell dinners at the Army and Navy Club. Col. and Mrs. Van Deeman had a table in the form of a hollow square, decorated with palms and electric lights, for about thirty guests. It was a dinner to welcome the incoming and speed the outgoing officers of the 41st Infantry. At another table Mrs. Almy, wife of Commander Almy, now captain of the yard at Olongapo, was guest of honor. Capt. and Mrs. Ervin had a table in honor of Major and Mrs. J. P. Smith.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 23, 1921.

Mrs. Girard Sturtevant entertained Thursday at a bridge tea in honor of Mrs. C. L. Mitchell, Lexington, Mo., and Mrs. F. S. Bowen, Booneville, Mo. Their husbands, Major Mitchell and Lieutenant Colonel Bowen, are here from Wentworth and Kemper Military Academies for duty with the R.O.T.C. Assisting the hostess were Mrs. Edward G. Sherburne, Mrs. B. E. Firth, Miss Mary S. Mitchell and Miss Marjorie Sturtevant.

Mrs. J. E. Gillilan entertained Tuesday for the Afternoon Card Club. Mrs. F. Davis entertained Friday at dinner in honor of her son, Lieut. F. G. Davis, 49th Inf. The guests were Major and Mrs. E. G. Sherburne, Mrs. William Frechhoff, Misses Green, Williams, Thrush and Sturtevant, Capt. G. E. Parker, Capt. B. Little, Lieutenants Norman and Kinnison. Lieutenant Davis took his guests later to the dance at the Officers' Club.

Capt. G. E. Parker entertained on Thursday evening with a launch ride up the Minnesota River to the Auto Club, where dinner was served for fifteen. Miss Anna Hoffmeister, of St. Louis, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. L. M. Keene. Mrs. Keene entertained Friday afternoon at bridge in honor of her guest. The officers of the 49th Infantry entertained Friday night at the officers' club with an informal hop.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. T. Jensen are chaperoning the following young people on a camping trip to Eagle Lake, Minn.: to spend the week-end: Capt. G. E. Parker, Bird, Little, Lieutenants Norman, Davis and Kinnison, Misses Sturtevant, Jury, Thrush, Williams and Burghart.

NOTES FROM GUAM.

Guam, L.I., May 23, 1921.

A farewell moonlight picnic was given at Tumon Beach on April 24 in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. M. E. West, who left for Manila on the Army transport Sherman on April 27. In addition to the guests of honor were Comdr. and Mrs. A. H. Robnett, Lieut. Comdrs. and Mmes. J. G. Ziegler and R. D. Joldersma, Lieuts. and Mmes. R. E. Thomas and W. A. Gills. Among those who attended the dance of the Hospital Corpsmen attached to the naval hospital, on May 5, were Commander Robnett and Lieutenant Commander Ziegler. A novel feature of the affair was the electrical effects produced by several large spotlights.

Among passengers who left on the Sherman were Capt. and Mrs. Stone and son, Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Johnson and son, Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Pryor, Lieut. C. W. Manegold and Mrs. F. D. W. Baldwin, wife of Ensign Baldwin. Those who arrived from Mare Island on the Sherman on April 26 included Comdr. E. L. Bisset and Mrs. Giles Bishop and two children, family of Lieutenant Colonel Bishop.

Lieut. Comdr. James S. Spore and Lieut. James R. Thomas recently spent a week at Merizo camping and hunting. Lieut. W. B. Onley was recently confined to the hospital for a week suffering from dengue fever. Commander Robnett, commanding the naval hospital, has issued a bulletin regarding dengue fever, suggesting precautions that should be taken to avoid it. He says there is no occasion for uneasiness as to its ultimate results, everyone surviving the attack. The disease, he adds, is probably transmitted by the bite of a mosquito. He urges the eradication of mosquitoes as far as possible.

A THIRTEENTH CENTURY MORALE COMMITTEE.

The "Ship's Morale Committee" that was formed on board the U.S.S. Michigan recalls that Archibald Hurd in his volume, "The Merchant Navy," describes the privileges enjoyed by sailors under the Laws of Oleron of the thirteenth century. Under that code, we read in Hurd's volume, "The Master was put in charge of, and held answerable for, everything on board, and he was required to understand thoroughly the art of navigating his vessel, for the specific reason that he might thereby control the pilot, who was the Second Officer on board a merchantman. Nor could any sailor leave the ship without his consent." It was further laid down "that if a vessel was delayed in port by unfavorable weather, or by the failure of the wind, the Master had to call the ship's company together and take their opinion on the situation, and in the event of a division of opinion he was to abide by the voice of the majority. This rule, in fact, applied to every emergency by which the Master might be confronted. It was the Master's duty to keep peace among his men. If one called another a liar at table, he was to be fined fourpence, but if the Master so offended he was mulcted in twice the amount. For impudently contradicting the Master, a seaman was fined eightpence. A single blow from the Master was to be accepted by a sailor without retaliation, but a second blow gave him the right to defend himself. Finally, if a sailor received abuse from the Master, he was advised to hide himself in the fore-castle; but if the Master followed him into that retreat—the Englishman's house at sea in the proverbial sense of his castle—then the victim was entitled to stand on his defense." Mr. Hurd finds in this thirteenth century code "the beginnings of that spirit of freedom under discipline which has become traditional in the Mercantile Marine."

GERMAN ARMY LOSSES IN THE WORLD WAR.

Lieut. Gen. von Altrock, of the Germany army, in a pamphlet entitled "Concerning the Dead of the German Officers' Corps," recently published, gives what is said to be final authoritative statistics concerning the losses of the German army in the World War, according to a dispatch from Berlin to the New York Times. It is stated that Germany lost 1,808,545 dead, including 52,006 officers, from the first day of the war to the first day of demobilization. Nearly twenty-five per cent. of the active officers participating in the war are on the death roll; likewise 107 generals, this classification including one field marshal, two "general obersts," eight commanding generals, fifteen lieutenant generals and forty-nine major generals. Among the dead are 1,516 staff officers, 107 colonels, 145 lieutenant colonels, 740 majors, 3,376 captains, 1,119 first lieutenants, 6,715 lieutenants and 2,256 ensigns. There is one dead army officer to every thirty-four dead "non-coms" and privates. In the Franco-Prussian War the entire German army had only 2,264 officers killed.

LAST BRITISH WAR-TIME SHIP COMPLETED.

The launch of the British cruiser Eppingham on June 8, 1921, at Portsmouth, marks the completion of what may be regarded as the war-time program of naval construction. There are now no warships of any kind in hand either at the Royal dockyards or at the yards of private firms, says the London Engineer. The Eppingham is one of an interesting class, the outcome of the special needs of the war. She and her four sister ships were laid down to provide a small flotilla of high-speed ocean-going light cruisers to check the activities of enemy commerce raiders in the outer seas. The Eppingham, the last of the group, has a displacement of 9,750

tons, is fitted with seven 7.5-inch guns, and is designed for a speed of thirty knots. The first of these light cruisers, the Cavendish—since renamed the *Vindictive*—was converted into an aircraft carrier. The Hawkins, the second to be completed, is flagship of the British squadron in China, while the Raleigh, which was commissioned in April last, is to be the North American flagship.

MEXICAN ARMY REDUCED TO 81,000.

The Mexican army has been reduced in strength to 81,000 officers and men, including all branches of the service, according to a statement issued by the War Department at Mexico City on July 10, says an Associated Press dispatch. Reduction is to be continued until the minimum of 50,000, set by President Obregon, has been reached.

CANADA REDUCES MILITARY FORCE.

Canada will reduce its permanent military force by ten per cent. after July 31 in the interest of economy, it was announced by the Military Department at Ottawa on July 20. This means that the force will have a maximum of 3,600 officers and men instead of 4,000. Commanding officers are instructed to select those for discharge who will suffer the least hardship.

As in every other sentry story, the new recruit was doing guard duty for the first time. In the wee, sma' hours there was a rattling that might have come from machine gun bullets, but really came from milk cans (because this happened on Long Island). The milkman drove by.

"Halt!" yelled the sentry.

"Who's there?" inquired the milkman.

"Why—why—that's what I got to say," retorted the guard agitatedly.—*American Legion Weekly.*

Our bugler, Sherman, was sounding the alarm for the approach of an enemy plane. He had tooted a couple of notes when a small caliber shell came over and ricocheted into the end of the bugle. He gave a snort and the shell bounced out into a nest of Jerry machine guns, putting the crews out of commission and allowing the Infantry to advance after being held up six hours. The shell wasn't a dud—just had a delayed fuse.—*American Legion Weekly.*

A visitor green about Army life walked interestedly to the soldier who was digging a hole.

"Digging a trench, my good young man?"

"No," smiled the soldier sadly, "I'm digging a grave. One of our rookies has just passed away. We were on the rifle range and the captain told us to hold our breath while pulling the trigger on the rifle. This lad's rifle was old and rusty and the trigger stuck and there you have it."—*Diamond Dust.*

Supply Sergeant: "Where are your leather gloves?"

Private: "I put 'em in my mess kit the other night and the next morning we had flap-jacks for breakfast and I didn't notice the difference until I got to the buttons."—*The Trail.*

"Wonder why our troops are being held overseas?"

Germany is calm."

"Yes, but not yet collected."—*Hoof Prints.*



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